

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## DEMOCRATS FAILED; G.O.P. OVERSHOT ON CABINET POST ISSUE

Nation's Educators Dissatisfied  
With Both Planks on De-  
partment of Education

## DENVER MAN NAMED FOR HEAD OF N. E. A.

Boston Delegate to Capital Ses-  
sions Would Discard Arith-  
metical Surpluses

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Jesse H. Newlon of Denver, Colo., is the only candidate named by the nominating committee for president of the National Education Association, which election by the convention tomorrow is regarded as certain.

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Republican platform went too far with its plank for a federal department of education, in the estimation of the National Education Association, which demands a straight out federal department of education with no welfare encumbrances. Wherefore the resolutions committee of the association in session today has the task of writing a strong statement which the sixty-second annual convention will pass tomorrow.

The resolutions committee is also expected to submit resolutions calling for protection of teacher tenure from political domination, strengthening of teacher retirement fund legislation, enforcement of law and fulfillment of education's duty toward world peace.

Following the plan of emphasizing the organization reports to offer definite, practical program of work rather than a series of inspirational talks, this morning's session was entirely given over to reports, followed by a sightseeing tour of Washington for which 22 national organizations took the place of sectional meetings, only a few of the subgroups meeting this afternoon.

### Arithmetical Surpluses

Arithmetical processes which have been the bane of many students will be dropped from the curriculum if the report of the committee headed by Guy M. Wilson of Boston, Mass., is generally adopted. Mr. Wilson told the convention today that arithmetic is giving time to study of the more vital subjects which should be allotted to "the more vital citizenship aims of education," and named the following as subjects to be discarded:

Apothecaries weights, partial payments, proportion, Troy weight, great common divisor and least common multiple, long and confusing problems in common fractions, complex and compound fractions, reductions in denominate numbers, table of folding, paper, surveyor's table, and tables of foreign money, compound numbers including their addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, longitude and time, cases 2 and 3 in percentage; compound interest, annual interest; exchange, both domestic and foreign; true discount, and least common ratio, beyond the ability of fractions to satisfy; most of mensuration—the trapezoid, trapezium, polygons, frustum, sphere, cube root; and the metric system.

"With these useless processes omitted teachers may be expected really to accomplish the aim of arithmetic in the schools," he said. "On the basis of social efficiency what is needed is ability to figure accurately in the fundamental processes, simple fractions, simple percentages including interest, and simple denominate numbers. With this simplified program better results are possible. Thus the committee looks forward to a program in which arithmetic will be better taught and in which time will be left for the accomplishment of the other worthwhile aims of education."

### Educational Films Listed

Compilation of a list of acceptable educational films this year by the National Education Association and the motion picture producers corporation was recommended in a report submitted by Thomas E. Finegan of the National Transportation Institute. The report of Dr. Finegan's committee also recommended drastic regulation of so-called inflammable motion picture film. A model law providing for control of film at the source was urged "because present legislative restrictions cause teachers and superintendents to install a very expensive equipment for the use of so-called inflammable film or confine themselves to the small and unsatisfactory library of non-inflammable films."

Promotion of the observance of May 13 as World Good Will Day was urged in the report of Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, Mass., representing the committee on co-operation with the American School Citizenship League.

Publication each month of index cards on current educational material was recommended by the committee on classification of educational material. Thomas H. Briggs of Teachers College, New York, chairman. The work of this committee is dependent upon the decisions of the committee on educational nomenclature, for which John W. Withers, dean of New York University, reported. Dean Withers asked that "additional facilities be provided for research work by the committee in determining nomenclature and recommended that more uniform procedure be established with reference

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## Delegates Protesting "Collect" Telegrams

Many of the candidate managers were working the "telegram from home" on the delegates today. The disappointing feature of the outcome was that a lot of telegrams came collect.

The dictate of the best traditions of 100 years of Democratic history, in the view of O. Max Gardner, chairman of the North Carolina delegation, are that home folks who send telegrams to their representatives in the national convention should pay the charges.

"Without expressing approval of the telegraphic referendum on the presidential nominee," Mr. Gardner said, "let us go on record as unalterably in favor of prepayment."

## ONE EX-PRESIDENT TO OPPOSE HERRIOT IN EACH CHAMBER

Alexandre Millerand Reported to  
Be Re-entering Politics—Ap-  
pointments Displease Radicals

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 2.—Great dissatisfaction is felt in Radical circles at the result of the elections for the chamber of the various commissions of the Chamber of Deputies. These commissions are extremely important, since the Chamber is usually guided by the considered report of a commission. The chairmen are obviously influential. Now the worst blow which has befallen the Bloc des Gauches, worse than the election, the Doumergue presidency of the Republic and the de Selles presidency of the Senate, is the deliberate choice of André Maginot against Paul Boncour as chairman of the Army Commission of the Chamber. M. Maginot was a lieutenant of Raymond Poincaré and the foremost exponent of the Ruhr policy. M. Boncour, with Leon Blum, leader of the Socialist Party, was a strong advocate of a greatly reduced period of military service. The fact that the deputies, when left a free choice, though prepared to give M. Herriot a majority in the Chamber, place his adversaries in commanding position in the commissions and elsewhere, cannot be ignored. M. Herriot has a great deal to perform, and if he would only concentrate his attention on foreign affairs, instead of raising contentious domestic subjects, he would have a fair chance of succeeding.

### Union Cannot Last

But there are many signs that the union of the Socialists and the Radicals on which the Government depends, cannot long last. The other day the Socialists found themselves unable to vote with the Radicals on foreign affairs. Instead of raising contentious domestic subjects, he would have a fair chance of succeeding.

Another check yesterday was the election of Franklin Bouillon as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. M. Bouillon, though nominally Radical, declined to enter the Bloc des Gauches. He was a strong supporter of M. Poincaré in his Ruhr policy and was sent to negotiate with the Turks. Chiefly, M. Bouillon represents most of the intransigent forces in France in dealing with Germany. His appointment is unmistakably an indication of the true sentiment of the majority. M. Herriot is endeavoring to perform admirable work, but his enemies are being placed in posts of vantage. The only real Left victory was the selection of Vincent Auriol, a Socialist, on the Finance Commission.

It is believed that Alexandre Millerand is making preparations for a return to politics. It will not be difficult to find him a seat, and it is expected that he will prefer the Chamber. Thus M. Herriot will be subjected to the attacks of two former presidents, Raymond Poincaré in the Senate and M. Millerand in the Chamber.

## World News in Brief

Paris—Italians and central Europeans yesterday crowded the American Consulate and passport bureau in such numbers in quest of visas that the police feared a riot and established a heavy guard. The crowd, dispersed quietly when told to return on July 16, when application blanks would be ready.

Dublin—The Daily Eireann, on motion of Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister of Education, yesterday ratified the Lausanne Treaty without a division. Major Bryan Cooper referred to the Irish graves in Gallipoli and expressed the opinion that the Free State Government should have been represented at the Lausanne conference.

Washington—Richard F. Grant of Cleveland was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at a meeting of the directors, succeeding Julius H. Barnes of Duluth, Minn.

## NORTHERN BOSSES, IMPOTENT AT HOME, RULE SOLID SOUTH

Democratic Block of States Sadly  
in Need of Organization  
at Convention

## SOUTH IS DECLARED IGNORANT OF POWER

New York, Ohio, Illinois, Seldom  
in Party's Column, Dictate  
to Delegates

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, July 1.—The solid south suffers at the Democratic national convention from lack of organization. The past week has thrown into sharp relief the fact that there is a northern bloc roughly Irish-west. The south, where resides Democracy's strength, has no organization to offset it, and consequently if a McAdoo break comes, it will be subjected to influence from the northern bloc out of all importance to its weight at the November election.

When the convention is about to talk of the bosses getting together behind a candidate it is highly significant of the curious disorganization of the solid south in the convention that the bosses concerned are virtually all northern men.

Why should not the southern leaders go into caucus and organize, so that when the break comes they have a voice in the selection of the hand-picked candidate? This is a question arising out of the anticipated course of events. Otherwise, through a common antipathy, they may spontaneously get together for the moment or else be forced into the position of climbing on the bandwagon or half-heartedly furnishing enough votes to put a candidate over while the balance of the south stands aloof.

### "We'll Be on the Outside"

The latter possibilities may be considered humiliating among southern delegates. As one remarked today, "If there is a conference, we'll be on the outside."

The second rate place the solid south may be engineered into by the northern bosses is the more unhappy in consideration of the actual weight various northern bosses have on the presidential vote in many of their states. The Democratic bosses profit by the more highly influential positions of the Republican bosses who largely control normal Republican states. The Democratic Irish-west bloc, however, operates in states where Democratic victory is ever doubtful.

The dominance of Brennan in this convention is absurdly out of all relation to Illinois' possible contribution to a Democratic victory this year. Illinois is considered a strongly Republican and so keen for Coolidge that it would be more of a surprise to see it go for a Democratic President than for a Republican one.

Compared with the Republican Party, it is as if the Republican boss of Kentucky has been the generalissimo at Cleveland.

### Guffey's Importance

When Governor Smith is dropped, Tammany carries less weight as to November. New York State is generally a publican for President. Pennsylvania has so persistently gone Republican as to discount Guffey's importance.

Ohio is also normally Republican in presidential elections and can only be swung out of its orbit by powers higher than the bosses' usual making. Tom Taggart alone comes from within the Irish-west bloc, and he is as yet playing a lone hand. For the time the solid south is held together largely by William G. McAdoo. In so far as this is the case their direction comes from without. If the McAdoo fight becomes hopeless and McAdoo influence is not deposited on any other candidate, then the solid south becomes scattered like sheep without a leader. That is obviously the only hope of the northern bosses—except a compromise—a situation observers note which might be avoided if the southern delegates found it possible to get together, and sit in on the anticipated midnight conferences.

Talk of the moment is that McAdoo and company will be able, if needs be, to transfer its assets to some other candidate. There are many aspects to this solid south situation, and that's one of them.

## Convention's Unconventionality and Mechanical Applauders Vividly Impress Foreign Observer

## Negro Minstrel Rallies Forces for Mr. Brennan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 2.—Senator George E. Brennan, ambassador plenipotentiary from Illinois to Madison Square Garden, has a fondness for Irish ballads, especially when they are sung by a Negro singer, Simon L. Rhoades. So Rhoades has accompanied the Illinois delegation to the Democratic convention, much like the minstrel of old, and frequent are the times when he is called in to warble a lilting lay of old Ireland. He visits the members of the delegation in the Waldorf-Astoria or the Pennsylvania hotel, and rallies them for their battles.

## CRIMINAL ACTS ARE CHARGED IN MAINE PRIMARY

Vote Recount Sought Following  
Report of Brewster Investi-  
gating Committee

PORTLAND, Me., July 2 (Special).—Charging illegal voting and criminal acts, information of which "has been laid before the proper authorities," the committee which has been inspecting the ballots in the recent primary election, in the interests of Ralph O. Brewster who, by the official returns, was defeated for the Republican gubernatorial nomination by Frank G. Farrington by 320 votes, unanimously recommends an official recount and a petition to this end was circulated and filed today with the Governor and council.

The Brewster committee held a meeting here yesterday and immediately afterward issued the following statement:

As a result of the state-wide interest in the close vote for the Republican nomination for Governor in the last primary election and also because of numerous reports of irregularities in the election, a recount committee was constituted, with Alton C. Wheeler of South Paris as chairman, to conduct a careful investigation and report thereon.

The committee were obliged to act very rapidly because a decision must be made within 10 days if a recount should seem advisable. Inspection of the ballots was accordingly arranged for in the towns and cities where there had been reports of difficulty and the scope was then broadened to include the entire state in order to be entirely fair to all interests and because of a suggestion that such action might be necessary as a preliminary to a recount.

The reports of the various members coming from all parts of the State show a very great discrepancy in the number of citizens, supporters of the official returns. The members of the committee further reported that an inspection showed that illegal ballots had been found in several places in different places. The committee further found that many persons were permitted to vote illegally in different cities of the State. There is no question that several hundred voters at least were disfranchised by shortage of ballots.

Your committee, as fast as it received information, during the past week, from the place of the inspection, made public through the press all the information that it had received except that pertaining to illegal voting and to criminal acts which has been laid before the proper authorities. Your committee has, during the past week, talked with hundreds of citizens, supporters of both Senator Farrington and Senator Brewster, and it finds that the almost universal sentiment throughout the State is that the election was not fair and that the official return of the primary election for Governor is a correct statement of facts.

Your committee believes that it represents the opinion of the great majority of the members of the Republican Party when it unanimously recommends that the election be set aside and a new election be held. We believe that the people of the State know the facts, and can only obtain them by an official recount. In the interests of party harmony, we believe this is very desirable.

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Today's Balloting			
SMITH	88%	88%	88%
McADOO	11%	11%	11%
UNDERWOOD	28%	28%	28%
DAVIS, J. W.	12%	12%	12%
COX	27%	27%	27%
RALSTON	22%	22%	22%
DAVIS, J.	22%	22%	22%
RITCHIE	10%	10%	10%
ROBINSON	22%	22%	22%
OWEN	22%	22%	22%
GLASS	22%	22%	22%
FERRIS	22%	22%	22%

## EARLY VOTING SHOWS GAINS FOR McADOO

Mississippi and Oklahoma  
Return to Fold, Resulting  
in Big Demonstration

## WRITER PUTS SMITH VOTE LIMIT AT 450

Bosses Hint at Break Tonight for  
Smith—Michigan Goes Back  
to Mr. Ferris

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

CONVENTION HALL, New York, July 2.—12 noon: This is to be Smith's day of glory. His supporters say, furthermore, that it is to be his day of triumph, but only misguided enthusiasts think this. But the day is to be given over to pushing Smith to his furthest limit and to cheering him to the roof. But "Al" is not a matinee idol. It takes night sessions to bring out his megaphone support. When the bright lights begin to blaze all the streets from the great East Side leading to the Garden are crowded with heavy-set, smooth-shaven men of the sort that O. Henry used to love to describe as typical residents of Baghdad on the Subway.

But the morning sessions, as today, find the galleries empty. We settle down to the endurance contest. Relieved from the necessity of listening to the roll call, for its outcome is virtually known in advance, I find my mind running over the characteristics of some of the ambitious now represented on the floor. Take, for instance, the singular case of Senator Underwood. Seldom has a career in politics witnessed a more futile, and a more credible campaign than the Alabama Senator has waged for the presidency. It began in 1912, and is today not a single vote further along than it was then. At Baltimore his followers stuck to him just long enough to defeat his old friend Champ Clark, and to build up a series of "grudges" which appear here. At San Francisco the Senator never got out of the darkest of the dark horse class—he wasn't even piable.

### Difficult to Explain

One naturally wonders why a man whose amiable qualities are attended with a high measure of economic knowledge, and a lofty ideal of statesmanship should thus fail of the support of his party. Although there is a general belief that his personal sentiments are wet, I have no hesitancy in expressing my own conviction that no better equipped or more honorable man could ever tenant the White House.

Probably the ancient superstition against nominating a southern man has always operated against Underwood—though he was born in Minnesota, educated and married in the north. Yet it did not operate against Woodrow Wilson, born in the south, nor is it one of the charges against McAdoo, whose followers here almost hourly announce in doleful harmony that, "McAdoo was born in dear old Georgia."

And there's the Owen boom. Twenty votes from Oklahoma rudely wrested from the protesting McAdootes. Senator Owen, as talked about at Baltimore, and he was a real contender at San Francisco. But he made little headway in either convention. A man of notable capacity, particularly in his grasp of fiscal problems, a man of cultivation and wide travel, somewhat austere of manner, but most admired by those who know him best, Senator Owen also fails to impress himself upon the consciousness of his party. He is largely Indian by race and ought therefore to qualify as a 100 per cent American. But last summer he went abroad and returned with the novel conviction that Germany was guiltless of causing the war. While this might have won him some political support, it does not seem to have done so.

### Something About Glass

Then there's Carter Glass of Virginia. You will notice that all these boomlets, which perchance ultimately come from the south, Glass was a figure at San Francisco though his followers there stood ready to give their support to McAdoo if by so doing they could accomplish his election. Probably the same thing is true here, and should the McAdoo force disrupt much of it would go to Glass. In appearance and manner he is the typical southerner. Intellectually he is on a plane with the ablest men in the Senate, but politically he suffers from an arid wit and a biting tongue and a readiness to employ both, irrespective of the effect on the unhappy object of his remarks. If faithful are the wounds of a friend, Senator Glass's friends ought to manifest a high sense of faithfulness.

12:30. Let me interrupt this rambling discussion of the crowded field to note that the result of the 33d ballot, just announced, shows no elements of novelty, nor any promise of early release from bondage to this convention. Smith lost 12 votes; McAdoo 11. The chief gain accrues to Ferris of Michigan, whose state sensibly returns to casting its solid vote for him. A good man Ferris, with a habit of victory in a normally Republican state. If people were not foolish enough to think that a man's true age is fixed by the number of birthdays he has recorded he would be an ideal nominee.

Amid the buzz of the convention attending the announcement of the vote

## DAVIS SUPPORTERS REFUSE TO DESERT BECAUSE OF BRYAN

Latter's Barrage, However, Has  
Telling Effect—"J. W."  
May Get Smith Support

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

NEW YORK, July 2.—Bryan versus Wall Street is a controversy of the vintage of 1896—in the up-to-date situation to which the national Democratic convention of 1924 has drifted. The Commoner has put himself at the head of a crusade which is fiercely determined to frustrate the nomination of John W. Davis. Bryan is assailing Davis in practically the same terms that he fought William McKinley, and he calls Davis the "tool of the interests," "Morgan's lawyer," "Wall Street's candidate," and the certain betrayer of the cause of "the plain people."

Bryan apparently is bent on crushing Davis in New York just as he eventually succeeded in destroying Champ Clark at Baltimore. The Nebraska Senator's plan, which at no time have been a secret, did not publicly manifest themselves until the dramatic rise in Davis' strength on Tuesday. Immediately the votes of Missouri and Mississippi were transferred to Davis and pointed to him as the inevitable dark horse, Bryan unmasked all his batteries.

They are now blowing away at the West Virginian's plan. By every artifice at his command, he is carrying on his vendette. He has the enthusiastic aid of the Hearst press. He is touring delegations on the convention floor. He is circulating reprints of his anti-Davis articles in the Hearst papers. He grades the press section. He whispers, gossips and talks to leaders, delegates, reporters—everybody in whose system an anti-Davis seed may usefully be planted. Everywhere Bryan is speaking the language that gave him fame in 1896.

### Other Charges

Between concessions to Davis' personal integrity and tributes to his legal skill, Bryan charged that "the Morgan lawyer" could not carry a state west of the Alleghany Mountains or north of the Mason and Dixon's line. He asserted that John W. Davis would be as badly beaten for the Presidency, if nominated, as the "last New Yorker" to be a Democratic standard bearer, Judge Alton B. Parker.

It would be idle to contend that the Bryan crusade against Davis is futile. When the convention reassembled this morning, there was a general impression that Davis has been stopped. His progress is arrested—if it really has been arrested—at the moment his prospects seem the most brilliant. It would be equally difficult to describe the electrical thrill that shot through Madison Square Garden all Tuesday afternoon and evening, every time the ballots revealed a Davis gain, even of only two or three votes.

Only the enthusiasm evoked by a Smith supporter equalled the joy expressed when the Davis star seemed to be in the ascendant. Every external sign showed that the convention was ready to acclaim the West Virginian as the nominee. Then the work of William Jennings Bryan began to show its effects. We are in the midst of a situation where the psychology of things is of tremendous importance. The merest suggestion that the Davis boom has been checked and is on the eve of collapse suffices to puncture it almost fatally.

Bryan does not stand alone in his opposition to Davis. Even in western delegations, where Bryan influence counts for little, anti-Davis sentiment is strong.

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## Convention Observations

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

Convention Hall, New York, N. Y., July 2

NEW YORK seems inexhaustibly interested in the convention, notwithstanding that it is the most biased and jaded of American cities. Here we are in the second week of the Democratic convention, and of demand for places in Madison Square Garden and the space in the newspapers, and the excitement generally, are as great as ever. The hotel people claim the crowd hasn't disturbed them. They say the world's series baseball, annual brings many more people to Manhattan Island than the convention has done.

Melville E. Stone, director-general emeritus of The Associated Press, paid his first visit to the convention hall and wandered naturally into the press section. He remarked to old friends that he was a reporter at the last Democratic convention held in New York, in 1888, when Horatio Seymour was nominated for President.

Republican scouts in attendance at the Democratic show were reinforced early in the week by Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth of Ohio and Senator Spencer of Missouri. They believe Coolidge and Dawes have no

cause for worry in anything likely to emerge from the enemy's convention. One of them sums up: We were never in danger of losing the presidential election. We did have fears of holding the Senate and the House. We are confident now we shall not lose these either. "The Democrats came here with a presidential fortune and have squandered it."

There has been a good deal of wonder why the committee on resolutions, acting through William Jennings Bryan, conceived the thought of passing a vote of regret in memory of Warren G. Harding. The inside explanation is that the Republicans in recent convention assembled in Cleveland failed to honor the memory of Woodrow Wilson, so that the Democrats decided to administer what some of them here are calling a lesson in political good manners.

Carl S. Vrooman, of Illinois, dirt farmer and former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, is said to be the author of the Democratic plank on agricultural affairs. It has not gone

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## NEW PARTY IS GOAL OF LIBERAL FORCES STARTING FOR OHIO

Trade Unionists and Socialists to Play Important Part at Cleveland Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 1—Forty trade union and Socialist delegates from New York to the Conference on Progressive Political Action which opens next Friday at Cleveland, are on their way with high hopes for a conference which, if it does not lay immediately the foundations of a third party, may at least through the candidacy of Robert M. La Follette obtain a national backing out of which a new party will arise.

Two questions confront the delegates, according to Morris Hillquit, who leads the New York delegation as a representative of the National Socialist Party. First, will Senator La Follette run? Second, will he be run as the leader of a new party, avowedly to seek and hold a place in the American party system?

The difficulty about the formation of a full-fledged party is admitted by most of the New York delegates, and all of them who are members of the Socialist Party, including Algonquin Lee, former New York City alderman, and Julius Gerber, secretary of the state Socialist Party, are pledged to vote to subordinate the local Socialist organization to such a party if it is formed.

The opponents of such a party organization, Mr. Lee declared, are Warren S. Stone and other leaders of the railway brotherhoods, who are expected to play a strong part in the conference and who have stated their preference for a La Follette independent candidacy, with party organization if the election warrants it, based on actual political results in November.

How the forces at the convention will line up on this issue remains a mystery to the delegates, according to Mr. Lee, for the reason that no one yet knows how large a gathering the conference will be. The Socialist Party will be represented by a bloc of about 50 delegates, two delegates being accredited to each of 24 cities in which the Socialist Party possesses a serious organization, with three more appointed from national headquarters, Congressman Victor Berger from Wisconsin and Bertha Hale White, national secretary of the party, serving in this capacity beside Mr. Hillquit.

Among the radical trade-union leaders with Socialist affiliations who will attend are Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Joseph Schlossberg, secretary of that organization; E. Sigman, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers; William Cohen, president of the International Upholsterers Union and officers of the painters, carpenters, bakers, furriers and other unions which in late years have come under radical leadership.

The Socialists declare on such counting of heads as they have been able to do at present that while not in a position to control the convention, they are strong enough with the radical unionists and factions of the miners and railwaymen's unions, with the Nonpartisan League and other radical farmers' groups to guard sufficient of their party theories to allow them to justify their entrance into the campaign as a party.

"The Democratic Party has made a gift of many hundred thousand votes to the third party president," said Mr. Lee, "in framing an unexpectedly weak platform. I know that Mr. Gompers is more dissatisfied with it than he has ever been with a Democratic platform. It knuckles down on child labor, on injunctions against labor, on the co-operative movement for the farmers, and its refusal to protect the farmer from the railroads to a degree which has surprised even its opponents. The upshot of this platform is that while the third party counted on making most of its headway on Republican votes, it is now clear that it can take just as many votes away from the Democrats. We have a clear field throughout the west, and a good fighting chance in the east, and there is more than a little chance that with the ammunition available the new party may tie up the election of 1924."

## MR. BRYAN ASSERTS J. W. DAVIS DOES NOT MEET PARTY NEEDS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 1—William Jennings Bryan granted an adjournment today that he might have a conference with William G. McAdoo tonight. Campaigning against John W. Davis, Mr. Bryan said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "They are trying to get together on Davis. He represents the reactionaries, and no reactionary makes a good candidate." Mr. Bryan discounted the possibility of a swing to Carter Glass. He shook off all inquiry as to his own choice by declaring he was giving no advice.

## Monro Furs

Four East Fifty-Sixth Street  
NEW YORK CITY  
Special Sale of Fur Scarfs

The Christian Science Monitor is for sale on the following news stands in  
NEW YORK CITY:

Algonquin Hotel; Ambassador Hotel; Allerton House; Belmont Hotel; Chatham Hotel; Empire Hotel; Gotham Hotel; Marsha Washington Hotel; Majestic Hotel; McAlpin Hotel; Murray Hill Hotel; Pennsylvania Hotel; St. Regis Hotel; Vanderbilt Hotel; Waldorf Astoria; Roosevelt Hotel; Brooklyn Grand Central Station (Stand No. 1 and 2); Pennsylvania Station (Stand No. 1); Hudson Terminal (Stand No. 2).

## Surprise, Interest, Enthusiasm, and then Boredom as Ballots Roll On and On



## Convention Observations

(Continued from Page 1)

as far as rural radicals desired, but Vrooman, who is in close touch with western sentiment, who believes it not only goes far enough, but also stands out in striking contrast to what he asserts the Republican platform failed to do for the farmer.

One of these days, perhaps soon, some of the more ardent League of Nations Democrats are going to ask why the convention allowed Henry Ford's personal attorney to write the League plank. It is an open secret that Alfred E. Lucking of Detroit is the father of the League referendum plan, adopted by the convention in face of Newton D. Baker's protest by a 2 to 1 vote. Simon-pure Democrats here point out that it is a little incongruous for them "to repudiate Woodrow Wilson in favor of Henry Ford," especially as the motor king is an open and avowed supporter of Calvin Coolidge. The League controversy has reopened, as there has at one time, a chance it would be the Lucking-Ford-Coolidge connection would have been brought out on the floor of the convention.

There was consternation among the superstitious members of the Virginia delegation Tuesday night when a gust of wind blew down the portrait of Senator Carter Glass, in the vestibule of the Waldorf-Astoria. It crashed to the mosaic floor and smashed into fragments. "Glass is broken," lamented one of his constituents.

Franklin D. Roosevelt has been asked repeatedly by members of the New York delegation to permit the use of his name when the A. L. Smith boom has run its course. But the cousin of T. R. stubbornly declined to assent to anything that might even remotely resemble disloyalty to his chief. Mrs. Roosevelt, whose maiden name was Roosevelt, and who also was related to the late President, is as accomplished a politician as her husband. The management of the Smith campaign has rested jointly in their hands.

Probably for the first time in American history a woman has been voted in a Democratic national convention as a candidate for the presidency. Half a vote was given on Tuesday, on the twenty-fourth ballot, to Mrs. Carroll Miller of Pennsylvania. It was a compliment to her little speech last week, seconding the nomination of Governor Smith. Mrs. Miller's recital of her varied family religious affiliations, all non-Catholic, caught the convention's fancy. She enhanced her reputation in Madison Square Garden by delivering an effective three-minute attack on the Ku Klux Klan during the celebrated midnight debate.

Chairman Walsh is giving numerous congressional colleagues a chance to wield the gavel in Madison Square Garden. Senators Harrison, King,

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Heflin, Kendrick, Robinson and Owen, and Representative Garrett, Upshaw and others have had their turn at presiding. Numerous women, too, have been honored by the chairman, especially during the announcement of ballot results. Mrs. Izetta Jewel Brown of West Virginia is the platform favorite among the women who have appeared there. As a former actress she has the presence, the enunciation and the manner that fits the occasion.

## NEW N. Y. MOTOR LAW DIRECTS ALL DRIVERS TAKE LICENSE TEST

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 1—New state regulations for motorists designed to prevent reckless driving became effective today. They are to be administered by Charles A. Harnett, deputy commissioner in charge of the New York city force of the state motor vehicle commission. The new regulations provide for the licensing of every driver by Oct. 1. The licenses, costing \$2, will be issued only after a driving test.

Separate regulations are made for drivers in New York City. The maximum speed limit is 30 miles an hour. In towns, other than New York, Buffalo and Rochester, the maximum speed limit is fixed at 12 miles an hour. Automobile brakes, horns and lights must be in good condition. It is provided that all who operate motor vehicles for hire must wear a metal badge and must furnish to the state a surety bond or insurance policy for \$2500 which will be used to pay any just claims. This regulation will affect about 20,000 car owners.

## CANADA PROPOSES \$300,000,000 LOAN TO SQUARE DEBTS

OTTAWA, Ont., July 2—Authority for the raising of a loan not to exceed \$300,000,000 for meeting maturing loans and obligations of Canada has been requested in the House of Commons by James A. Robb, acting Minister of Finance. Within the next three years such indebtedness will amount to over \$382,000,000, Arthur Meighan, leader of the Opposition, was non-committal as to where the loan would be floated.

Members divided on the advantages of external and internal markets. David Spence (Conservative) favored raising the loan in New York. M. N. Campbell (Progressive), thought the Dominion should finance its own fundings through the issue of bonds.

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## Women Nurture Boomlet for Senator Copeland

New York, July 1  
WOMEN have started a boomlet for Royal S. Copeland, junior Senator from New York. Whether it will turn out a boom for first or for second place on the ticket remains to be seen. They have been sounding out certain delegates from Michigan, Dr. Copeland's former place of residence, to see how much encouragement they can get there. If a western man should be named for first place, they will urge Dr. Copeland as a running mate. It is understood that William J. Bryan smiles upon the name as more acceptable to the south and west than that of Alfred E. Smith and infinitely more so than John W. Davis. Dr. Copeland wears neither conservative nor progressive label, but is amiably disposed toward both wings. He is known in Washington as the most constant handshaker of the Senate. "Every one loves Senator Copeland," explained one of the women. "He would grow stronger every day during the campaign. Of course, we don't want to take any step that would indicate desertion of Smith's cause; we just want to be ready if there is an opportunity to support Senator Copeland."

## SINGAPORE BASE FOR BRITISH URGED

VICTORIA, B. C., June 26 (Special Correspondence)—Establishment of a British naval base at Singapore is strongly urged in a resolution passed by the Dominion Council of the Navy League of Canada at its convention here yesterday. Through its executive the League will ask the Canadian Government to recommend the Singapore plan to the British Government. Passage of a resolution favoring the Singapore base followed a lengthy discussion of the question and an address by Samuel Harris, of Toronto, president of the league, who urged that Canada should not take a non-committal attitude on a project of vital importance to the Empire. "Canada's position in the Empire," said Mr. Harris, "calls for something more than a non-committal attitude when called into the councils of the Empire." In a carefully-prepared statement he sought to show the need of the Singapore base.

**MRS. HERT TAKES UP DUTIES**  
CHICAGO, July 1 (AP)—Mrs. A. T. Hert, of Kentucky, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, today assumed charge of the women's activities of the party. Fred W. Upham, retired veteran national treasurer of the party, was the first to call upon Mrs. Hert in her new offices in Republican national headquarters.

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## Convention's Unconventionality and Mechanical Applauders Vividly Impress Foreign Observer

(Continued from Page 1)

only one of them will be the victor. It is a great relief to see no legion of honoree red buttons in the button-holes of the delegates and no royal decorations hanging on red ribbons around their necks. A rather unconventional convention this, full of vigor and as youthful and unrestrained as America itself. Most of them are "politicians" with only a slight sprinkling of statesmen among them. The personal element is the dominating one in the great majority, and only a few score of them seem to be genuinely interested in the larger national and international issues involved.

It would be unfair on the part of a foreign observer to judge things by exterior technicalities, by the display that strikes the eye before anything else. Some called it a fair, others else called it a picnic or a show. It's wrong. It is America playing at politics with just as much earnestness and determination as she is playing the games at the Olympic Stadium in Paris—with coats off and eyes on the ball. An overwhelming feeling which I derived from looking at their game was that I would have loved to be in it—to wear a big badge and to shout.

**Racial and Religious Issues**  
The only thing that reminded one of the European conferences and parliamentary sessions was the dragging in of racial and religious issues. That was the only un-American feature of the whole. But even this was not too pointed and overemphasized. It was just lurking in the background, and one could not help feeling that Europe is only a six-day journey from Madison Square Garden. To Americans even this much was an appalling showing. We Europeans know better. It was a mild little affair as compared to our waves of intolerance.

The humor of it impressed me as fresh and genuine American humor, and the excitement of it was partly

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1:00 5:30 11:50 9:00 1:00 7:30  
5:00 P. M. 5:45 9:30 1:30 P. M.

the excitement of sport and partly of a standardized manufacture. Organized excitement. The orators: Some of them could pass as the greatest speakers who ever trod a platform. I recall two speeches that were classic in their contents as well as in their delivery. There was the sober reasoning of the Anglo-Saxon and the temperament and soulfulness of all the Latin nations combined. Only among the Italians and the Russians could one find speakers comparable to them, but the Russians weep when excited and the Italians are carried away by their overflowing temperament.

## WAGE SCALES UPHELD BY TRANSIT COMPANY

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 1—The present wage scales of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company will be continued for another year, according to a decision by the board of directors today. This action was taken in conformity with the recommendations of William S. Menden, president of the company. The recommendations were followed by conferences between Mr. Menden and committees of the employees. The directors also authorized the officers of the company to agree with other groups of employees on continuance of present wage scales without reduction so that all employees of the system will be treated alike in the matter of wages.



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**The Pump Pictured at the Left**  
is of patent leather with a very thin, narrow insole strap, buttoning at side. It is a model out of the ordinary. Close trimmed soles, Spanish Louis heels. Price \$7.50.  
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is of patent leather in a different three-strap style with criss-cross side cut-out. Medium round toe, Spanish Louis heels. For afternoon wear. Price \$8.50.  
Other Pumps from France made over American lasts include black kidskin, bronze kidskin, black satin, brown satin, tan suede and brown suede. The surprisingly small prices are from \$7.50 to \$9.  
Loeser's—Main Floor

## LABOR AND LEAGUE MAY UNITE EFFORTS

Individual Government Reports Suggested as an Aid in the Solution of Problems

By Special Cable  
GENEVA, July 2—The International Labor Conference yesterday continued its discussion of the report of the committee on unemployment, a series of speeches being delivered embracing various economic aspects of the problem.

Eventually, after two amendments had been withdrawn by their proposers, a resolution suggested in the committee report was adopted without change. This expressed the approval of the governing bodies of a decision to convene in the near future an international conference of labor statisticians, which will include in its agenda the examination of unemployment statistics, with a view to improving both their national value and their international comparability.

It invited the director of the Labor Office to submit to a mixed committee of the League of Nations and of the Labor Office an investigation of the factors which may interfere with the regular and coincident expansion of the consuming power and of production, and thus affect the stability of employment, instancing the operation of credit in the general instability of prices and the dislocation of exchanges.

Finally it expressed the opinion that the researches of the Labor Office and economic and financial organizations would be materially assisted if each government would prepare a report on its own unemployment problem, indicating precisely the nature of any remedy proposed.

At the close of the morning session, Rhys Davies announced that the British Government intended to recommend to Parliament a gift of 100,000 Swiss francs toward the new offices now in course of erection.

At the afternoon session suggestions concerning the procedure in regard to a second reading, drawn up by a committee of jurists, were adopted, according to which if the draft convention, voted article by article on Monday, on equality of treatment obtains a two-thirds majority on the provisional vote, it will then be decided whether the final vote be taken at this conference or next year.

**WOOL CONSUMPTION DROPS**  
WASHINGTON, July 2—Government reports consumption of wool during May as 20,472,849 pounds, compared with 21,337,251 pounds in April.

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## MINORITIES ISSUE MAY BE SOLVED BY BILATERAL TREATY

Reich-Upper Silesia Pact Cited  
at Chicago Institute as  
Case in Point

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, July 1.—The problem of minorities, which has perplexed European statesmen, cannot be solved absolutely, but must be considered in its relation to political contingencies, stability of international affairs, and the necessity for order. Dr. Charles de Visser, professor of international law at the University of Ghent, declared today in the second of his lectures before the Institute of International Politics at the University of Chicago.

A régime of minorities has been instituted in cases in the new settlement of Europe, where a territory is inevitably imperfect from the point of view of nationality. Dr. de Visser explained, adding that the "cause of these minorities is one which at all times has aroused the most noted statesmen and the most outstanding initiatives on the part of statesmen." He continued:

But one cannot, in my opinion, invoke the doctrine of Wilson to contend that the treaties have considered the minorities as autonomous bodies in the state. If the international law in order to permit minority groups to present their grievances. This has been done nowhere.

This individualistic conception of minority rights is far from satisfying to the aspirations of certain minorities; nevertheless it appears at least at the present, to be the only common ground of transaction between the unity of the sovereign state and the legitimate claim of the minorities.

**Rights to Minority Persons**  
Rights recognized to minority persons who have become subjects of the State under the treaty are: (1) Complete equality in respect of civil and political rights and admission to public employment. (2) The free use of their own language in private relations, in religious matters, in the press and in public meetings. The employment of minority language in official relations with the different state authorities is a question much more delicate. The State must by internal law determine in what measure the minority language shall be admitted to official relations, and this is a point against which the minorities have directed criticism.

These provisions are limited to assuring to minority individuals equality before the law. But demands of the minorities go much further. They demand cultural rights through which they may maintain and develop the distinctive ideals of their group. This guarantee of cultural rights is the right of minorities to create private charitable, religious and educational institutions, the right to influence in the public schools the minority language when the linguistic minority represents a considerable proportion of the population, and the right to share in an equitable part of the official subventions granted by the state for the purposes of education, religion and charity.

Evidently, the system of rights recognized by minority treaties is a compromise. The rights represent a valuable gain to minorities, who for the first time have secured an international guarantee of their cultural rights, but the treaties show a prudent reserve wherever demands of the minorities go much further than the unity of the state to danger.

**Guarantees Provided**  
Two sorts of guarantees have been provided for the execution of these treaties. The constitutional guarantees result from the fact that some of the clauses of the treaty are recognized as fundamental laws of the states concerned. The treaties recognize that if questions involving the rights of minorities are matters of internal sovereignty, then it is by means of internal law that their solution must be found.

But these clauses also constitute obligations of an international character, and they are placed under the guarantees of the League of Nations. It is the Council of the League which is the principal organ for the protection of minorities. When the Council is deadlocked over a dispute involving minorities, in cases in which a difference of an international character is involved, it falls within the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

In two essentials the procedure under present treaties constitutes an undoubted superiority over the old form of guarantee. It establishes a permanent control which is capable of being exercised at any moment.

There is an essential fundamental, which has dominated the practice of the new régime. The minority laws are the laws which assure the protection of minority subjects within the territorial frontiers of the state in which they reside. These laws cannot be invoked for the purpose of supporting a secessionary movement, which would lead to a disorganization of the state. The third Assembly of the League of Nations voted a resolution, which, while recognizing the fundamental right of minorities to the protection of society, affirmed at the same time that there was a duty incumbent upon persons belonging to minority races to co-operate as loyal citizens with the state of which they were a part. Any other conception would lead straight to international anarchy.

**Stability Is Fundamental**  
We must never forget that stability is the fundamental need of all international order. The League of Nations understands this. Less still does it pretend to play the rôle here of a superstate in the interests of minorities. It endeavors to settle the difficulties in a friendly manner to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The international protection of minorities has not reached its maximum of efficiency consistent with the sovereignty of states. We are confronted with a problem whose aspects vary widely, no definitive solution of

which has been found. Further progress will certainly be achieved. For example, it appears to me to be probable in the case of bilateral treaties concluded between states immediately concerned, we shall obtain results more satisfactory than through the general procedure provided in existing treaties.

The treaty between Germany and Poland with reference to Upper Silesia is an example. This provides that complaints relative to treatment of minorities shall be submitted to a special minorities bureau, which each of the contracting governments agrees to establish within its own territory.

Then, in case no agreement can be reached, the complaint is submitted to the president of a mixed commission, and finally, if this is ineffective, it is brought to the Council of the League. Finally there is the question of revision of the treaties. The authorities were wise enough to understand that their work will need to be revised in the future. The treaties contain a clause to the effect that the régime established by them may at any time be modified by the vote of a majority of the Council of the League of Nations.

## GASTON B. MEANS IS FOUND GUILTY

His Participation in Liquor Deals  
Was Exposed During Republican Investigation

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 1.—Gaston B. Means, formerly an investigator for the Department of Justice and a prominent figure in the hearings of the Brookhart committee of the Senate investigating Harry M. Daugherty, former Attorney General, was found guilty of conspiracy to violate the prohibition act today with his secretary, Elmer W. Jarnecke, and will be sentenced by Charles E. Wolcott, federal judge, at noon tomorrow.

After being for six months the storm center of plots and counter plots and a sensational witness of the alleged misdeeds of men high up in the Republican Administration, Mr. Means spends tonight in the Tombs.

The specific charge on which the defendants were convicted is that of having unlawfully conspired to remove a shipment of liquor from the Sam Thompson Distillery Company of Brownsville, Pa.

The jury was out a little over an hour in reaching its verdict, which came as a surprise to those who had followed the case closely. Inasmuch as counsel for the defense has based his case on a commission claimed to have been given to Mr. Means personally by President Harding to conduct an investigation of prohibition enforcement, in the course of which, Mr. Means claimed, the alleged irregularities were committed as a necessary factor in acquiring evidence.

In summing up, Fred J. Cox, representing the defendants, claimed that they were being "hounded down" because the investigations they had conducted "came too close to those in power" to be deemed safe.

The case was conducted by Hiram S. Todd, special assistant attorney general for the prosecution, with the co-operation of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant district attorney in charge of prohibition enforcement.

Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the Treasury, appeared in court last Thursday as a witness, and was examined by the defense, but the connections alleged to exist by Mr. Means between the Overholt Distillery of Pittsburgh, formerly partly owned by Mr. Mellon, and certain irregularities in prohibition enforcement were not admitted before the court as evidence.

## CHILDREN ORGANIZE TO CLEAN UP STREETS

Organization of the city's children to clean up city streets and premises began last night at the Vincent Cuttito Playground, Sullivan and Morton Streets, North End, when the first branch of the Children's Civic League was formed, and 300 children took part in a mass meeting and parade about the streets of the district.

The Women's Municipal League, the School Committee, and the police and fire departments are uniting in the movement to enlist the interest and co-operation of the children in keeping the city clean. Mrs. T. J. Bowler, president of the Women's Municipal League, and Captain McConnell, of the police department, spoke to the children. The Women's Municipal League intends to organize the other playground districts of the city as branches of the Children's Civic League.

**RAILWAY RECEIVER NAMED**  
Clark C. Wood of Springfield, Mass., was appointed receiver of the Milford Street Railway Company by Judge William C. Waller of the Superior Court today. This company, operating lines connecting Dillingham, Mendon, Oakdale, Milford, Franklin, Wrentham, and Barnstable, has an estimated liability of \$315,000, a bonded indebtedness of \$200,000, and a floating indebtedness of \$59,198. Mr. Wood was required to furnish a bond of \$25,000, and will report an inventory in the near future.

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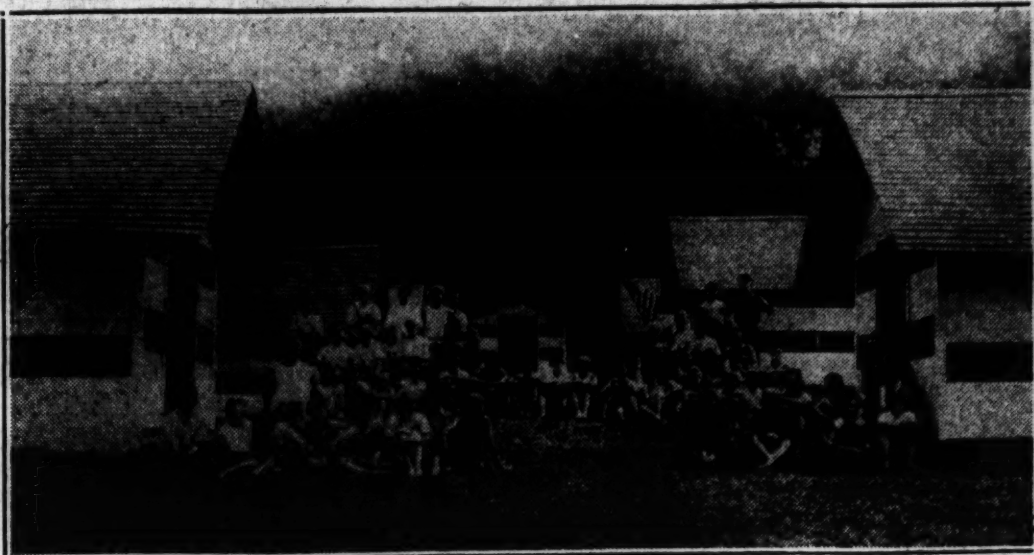
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## Huts of Springfield Boys' Club Built Entirely by Members



## Springfield Boys' Club Members Build Dining Hall on Their Farm

About 2600 Youngsters Engaged in Work of Developing  
Estate of 110 Acres at Brimfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 1 (Special).—Members of the Springfield Boys' Club to the number of 100 and more are rushing construction work on the new dining hall at the club farm in Brimfield. This is being built through the liberality of the Rotary Club and its dedication this month is to be marked by a celebration in which numerous Rotarians will participate.

The dining hall will be a valuable factor in the summer life of the boys. It will accommodate 275 persons easily and by removal of tables and chairs will be made for dancing and entertainments on summer evenings, and it is expected that the club orchestra, which plays in the Chestnut Street clubhouse in regular season, will be moved out to camp for vacation.

In addition to \$6000 given for the dining hall by the Rotary Club, dealers in building materials, electrical supplies and the like, gave free service and equipment so that the total contributions for the object are, in the neighborhood of \$10,000. The labor itself is not large, as with the exception of one supervising carpenter the boys do all the work.

The boys' and girls' work committee of the Rotary paid a visit to the farm recently and commended the boys for the good progress made on the building. Just before the end of the school year the Teachers' Club of Springfield inspected the farm in a body, accompanied by George D. Chamberlain, state senator, E. Milton Allis, president of the club, and other leading supporters of the organization.

Besides work on the Rotary dining hall the club members are engaged in completing work begun last season on the cement dam to create the large swimming pool that is one of the farm's main attractions. The cement itself is completed, but there is still considerable work to be done on the dam that extends from each end of the pool. The pool will be deepened and cleared of silt, so that eventually there will be an excellent sandy bottom with a depth of nine feet at the upper end, near the diving board, and four feet at the other end. The pool is highly picturesque, set in the midst of a verdant meadow, under the shade of a huge, towering elm.

Like the dining hall, this dam across the Quinabog is the work of the boys. On the completion of the new macadam road that passes the farm, the members will begin work on their new athletic field, which is to include two baseball diamonds, two volleyball courts, two tennis courts, and a cinder track of a quarter mile in length.

When these operations are completed in connection with the cultivation of crops on the 110-acre farm, where three acres of potatoes are growing and 12,000 strawberry plants and 800 raspberry plants are in cultivation, it will be seen that the Boys' Club farm is a busy place these days. Around the new dining hall, 92 by 36 feet in dimensions, will be attractive lawns and walks and flower beds.

The farm originally had the advantage of a pleasant old house, shaded with immense maple trees. There the boys have hitherto had their meals, received callers, enjoyed entertainments and "stunts," and so on. Not far away is the colony of huts where the boys sleep and pass leisure time, and which are entirely the work of their hands.

This work of the boys at the farm is written for the story of the "Master Bake Pot" and the "Utility Dish Drainer," CADMUS PRODUCTS CO., Bayona, New Jersey.

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## RABBIS VISIT STATE HOUSE

Group Seeking Fund to Train  
Jewish Children

Officials at the State House and the City Hall this morning gave formal receptions to three of the leaders of world-wide Judaism, Chief Rabbi Abraham I. Kook of Palestine, Chief Rabbi Abraham Ber Shapiro of Lithuania, and Rabbi Moses Mordecai Epstein, dean of the Theological Seminary at Slabodka in Lithuania. The rabbis arrived yesterday at the South Station, and were received by a large crowd of Jewish religious leaders and prominent Jews. Judge David A. Lorie, Louis Goldberg and Wolf Berger headed the reception committee, but so large was the crowd at the station that an informal reception was held there before the visiting rabbis could get to the waiting automobiles. They were taken to the home of Jacob Rabinovitch, 32 Brookledge Street, Roxbury, where they will remain during their three-days' stay in Boston.

The visiting rabbis have come to America in behalf of the schools and seminaries of Europe, for which they are asking support. They seek to raise a fund sufficient to provide for the religious and cultural training of 250,000 Jewish children in Ukraine, Poland, Lithuania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Palestine, and, in addition, to support 30,000 Jewish war orphans. The visitors spoke at a dinner given in their honor at Paul Revere Hall last night, at which over \$25,000 was secured in contributions.

Rabbi Kook is one of the leading Talmudic scholars of the present day, is prominent in the movement for the restoration of the Jews in Palestine, and has received many marks of recognition for his work. He is the spiritual leader of the Jews in Palestine, and is the head of the delegation. Rabbi Shapiro is the religious leader of the Jews of Lithuania, before the war a great center of Jewish life and culture. Rabbi Epstein is dean of the noted Theological Seminary at Slabodka in Lithuania, and has taken an active part in the Zionist movement.

This evening they will address audiences at Congregation Adath Jeshurun, Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, and at Temple Beth El, Fowler Street, Dorchester, and tomorrow morning will speak to a mass meeting at the Walnut Street Synagogue, Chelsea. So far the rabbis have visited Washington, Chicago, and New York, and on their departure from Boston, will go to Baltimore.

Oakland, Calif. (AP)—Williams W. Ellsworth, a magazine editor, offered, in a recent lecture at Mills College here, these observations on poetry to every country: "There are 25 poets to every 115,000 persons. One in 5,000,000 is a real poet."

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## ANNUAL BAZAAR

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Agassiz Place-Bellevue Avenue, Quantum, Mass.

July 12 from 2 o'clock to 9:30 p. m.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

Music will be furnished by the Quantum Boys' Band in the afternoon and the Fore River Band in the evening.

## BULGARIAN MINISTER PRAISES THE JEWISH CITIZENS OF COUNTRY

By Special Cable

SOFIA, July 2.—The Minister of the Interior, T. A. Rousseff, has received a letter from the central consistory of the Jewish community in Bulgaria thanking him for his successful efforts to suppress the recent anti-Jewish agitation.

The combined Jewish clergy call attention to the fact that in Bulgaria the right to race equality of all other races is never disputed. On behalf of the Jewish people the memorialists express appreciation of the prompt and vigorous steps taken to stop the activities of guilty persons to create a cleavage among the Bulgarian people and deal a blow at their reputation for fair dealing.

Commenting on the letter, Mr. Rousseff said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "Our Jewish fellow countrymen are equal to the best of our population. They may always count on the Government to maintain all their rights against any attempts of evil-intentioned persons to violate our national traditions. In all our wars Jewish citizens have performed their full duty to the country in a military or an economic sense." He told the Monitor representative that there were never pogroms in Bulgaria in the past and there would be no pogroms in Bulgaria in the future. The governmental policy forbids pogroms in Bulgaria.

## STEAMER NEW YORK READY FOR SERVICE

In full ship's dress, the new steamer New York arrived in Boston today from Baltimore, where the boat was just launched. The vessel, the property of the Eastern Steamship Line, will be put into service Friday, when it will make its initial trip to New York.

Alternating with the New York in the Eastern Steamship Line's all-water service will be the Boston, a sister ship, which was completed several weeks ago.

Capt. H. W. Robinson, former captain of the Calvin-Austin, has received command of the boat which made its run here by way of Cape Cod Canal.

The New York is constructed of steel, is 492 feet long, and has accommodations for 900 people. It resembled in appearance the transatlantic liners, having five decks and 345 state rooms. It has a capacity of 5000 tons, with generous freight capacity.

## CANADA GUARDIAN OF LEAGUE IDEALS

VICTORIA, B. C., June 26 (Special Correspondence).—Canada must interpret the ideals of the League of Nations to the people of the United States, in the opinion of Frederick Whalen, of London, lecturer of the League of Nations Society of Canada.

"You in this country perhaps do not remember that you are the only nation in the League on the North American continent, and while the Latin Americans are interpreting the League to their people, the northern countries, which claim a more advanced civilization, are not all within the bonds of fellowship, and thus Canada must be the interpreter of the League ideals to the English-speaking people of the continent," Mr. Whalen declared in an address here. Mr. Whalen is speaking to numerous public organizations all over western Canada.

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**Results of  
The Christian Science  
Monitor  
Survey on Prohibition**

The Monitor was desirous of knowing the attitude of the best element in American citizenship regarding Prohibition and its enforcement. To this end it asked the views of the heads of organizations representing fully 13,500,000 Americans.

Replies indicate that instead of the threatened collapse of the dry sentiment that made the Eighteenth Amendment possible in the face of tremendous opposition, the prohibition forces are stronger now than ever before.

The Christian Science Monitor has published a booklet entitled, "Prohibition Is Here to Stay," which contains detailed reports from the various organizations that were included in the Survey, also a summing up of the fruits of four years of Prohibition.

We will be glad to mail this booklet to anyone who is interested. Organizations or individuals desiring copies of this booklet may obtain any number desired

Address

The

Christian Science Monitor

BACK BAY STATION, BOSTON, MASS.



## UNDERSTAND THE NEGRO BETTER, ADVICE GIVEN SOCIAL WORKERS

Speaker Tells Conference at Toronto North Is Showing Coolness to Immigrant From South

TORONTO, Ont., July 2.—The Negro problems of the United States occupied the attention of the National Conference of Social Workers last night. That the people of the North were showing a coolness toward the immigrants from the South and that the former should attempt to understand the Negroes more thoroughly was the opinion voiced by George E. Hayes, secretary of the commission on the church and race relations of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Mr. Hayes pointed out that when the North was short of workers, the Negroes grasped the opportunity to take the employment left open. The reasons were their lack of opportunities in the South and because of the "Jim Crow" cars, he said.

Mr. Hayes believed that the effect

of the migration to the North could be made to work to the advantage of the Negroes, without being a drawback to the whites, in the matter of co-operation between Capital and Labor.

Prof. Isaac Fisher, editor of the *Fisk University News* of Nashville, Tenn., stated that there are still 7,000,000 Negroes in the South and in spite of the northern migration there are no signs of greater tolerance on the part of the whites. He appealed for mutual tolerance.

The newly elected officers are: President, W. J. Norton, Detroit; first vice-president, Dr. Helen T. Woolley, Detroit; second vice-president, J. Prentice Murphy, Philadelphia; third vice-president, Dr. George W. Kirchwey, New York; executive board, Miss Edith Abbott, Chicago; Eugene K. Jones, New York; Robert A. Woods, Boston; and Julian E. Lathrop.

## The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Paris

By Special Cable

Paris, July 2.—Nothing was more responsible for the Bloc National's losses in the recent election than the high cost of living. The country looks to Edouard Herriot, the new Prime Minister, to reduce prices, and it is his appointment of a special commission, consisting of the ministers of justice, the interior, finance, commerce, agriculture and labor, to prepare a plan of action which will be put into operation without delay. The importance of this step is that M. Herriot is credited with free trade leanings, and it is expected that there will be a revision of French economic policy. Special tariff provisions respecting the admission of foreign foodstuffs into France will probably be made, for by this means the home producers will be obliged to reduce charges. At the same time Parliament is dealing with the problem of rents and leases, and hopes to overcome the housing crisis. Nobody can be evicted before January 1, 1925, unless he has violated his contract. Much work of this kind is being quickly done.

Whether such optimism is justified or not, it is gratifying to observe the fresh confidence that is being felt in the possibility of a solution of the problem of Franco-German relations. This is reflected in the money market. For a long time the condition of the franc has served as a sort of barometer; when the franc fell low, then it was a sign that the opinion of the world was gloomy; when the franc rose, it denoted that a settlement was becoming more probable. Now many observers at the present moment believe that a turn in the tide of finance is beginning. There are many other influences which affect the currencies of continental countries, but undoubtedly with the coming to power of M. Herriot there is a general belief that Europe will recover. A restoration of the oldtime prosperity is indeed to be desired.

The ebb has been long, and it is not too soon that better feelings are shown on all sides and a real willingness to come to an arrangement. It is, however, to be hoped that the money market, France, England and Germany come together, but the aid of America, which is regarded by financiers as essential to any stable improvement, be forthcoming.

Sir Robert Kindersley, who was a member of the Experts Committee, was recently very frank about the need for America to settle down economically and financially, according to him, a great deal of financial help will be needed. Europe wants working capital, while America having accumulated the greater part of the world's gold, is able to extend credits. England, said Sir Robert Kindersley, had a long experience of the credit system of Europe, and the machinery for granting credits exists. Thus America and England together can do much toward the stabilization of the Continent. However this may be, it is certain that despite fluctuations, which are inevitable, there is now a steady stream of opinion and of action making for a European revival.

An excellent step has been taken by the municipal authorities in setting up at the big railway stations a little pavilion occupied by a policeman who is acquainted with Paris. As foreigners reach the city, and are, perhaps, bewildered, they have only to apply to this policeman, who is a specialist in his way, to obtain any information which they desire. His duty is to indicate at what hotels rooms are available and to give an idea of the charges. He will, of course, tell the stranger where the hotels are to be found, and how they are to be reached. He will also direct them to theaters, public buildings and places of interest. Where to take the tube train or what is the number of the omnibus which passes the district to which the traveler would go can be ascertained from the station policeman. In short, he is to be not only a guide, but a philosopher and friend to the visitors who arrive without having made arrangements in advance in the French capital. This is a new service which undoubtedly will prove to be most useful and acceptable.

Americans in Paris who have in any way come into contact with the Consul-General, A. M. Thackara, will regret that he is leaving his post at the end of this month. For 11 years—that is to say, the most difficult years in modern times in Paris—he has fulfilled his functions with conspicuous success. He was always ready to assist and he was popular among the French people. His presence was

constantly demanded not only at American ceremonies in Paris, but at French ceremonies. Seldom did he decline any invitation, and he did much for the preservation of the Franco-American friendship. Mr. Thackara has been 27 years in the Consular Service, and deserves the repose which he is now to obtain. Nevertheless he will be greatly missed.

Nothing is safe from the invasion of the modern spirit. The Académie Française has held out gallantly, but it has now succumbed to the radio-casting habit, and for the first time in its history the speeches made at the reception of the new "immortal," Maitre Henri Robert, the eminent jurist, were sent out by wireless telephony. The eulogy pronounced by Henri Robert of his predecessor, Alexandre Ribot, and the address of welcome delivered by M. Louis Barthou, the president of the Reparations Commission who is also a distinguished member of the Académie, were heard over a radius of more than 1000 miles. A microphone was introduced into the ancient precincts and it was connected by a special wire with the radio-casting station worked by the Ecole Supérieure des Postes des Télégraphes in the rue de Grenelle. It is amazing what interest is taken in France in speeches which are in more than one sense of the word purely academic. The newspapers devote much space to them, and some of them—Le Temps and the Journal des Débats—will give as much as two full pages of solid type to them—that is to say, in France in speeches which are in more than one sense of the word purely academic. The newspapers devote much space to them, and some of them—Le Temps and the Journal des Débats—will give as much as two full pages of solid type to them—that is to say, in France in speeches which are in more than one sense of the word purely academic.

Nothing has been said about the candidate of the Communists at the presidential election at Versailles. He was not, of course, put forward with the slightest hope of success, but the Communists made a little demonstration not around M. Marty the leader of the Black Sea mutiny, but around M. Camelinat. Few people had heard of him before, but he has indeed had a remarkable history. He is a survivor of the Commune of 1871. When the Communards took possession of Paris they appointed Camelinat Director of the Mint. This was done on the ground that he was a working jeweler who could, so it was argued, tell the difference between a medal and a five-franc piece. Nevertheless to say he did not carry out the duties of this office, for the victory of the Versailles troops was rapid and complete. The Communists, who lose no opportunity of recalling such stories, considered it good tactics to make this little manifestation in favor of Camelinat.

The radicals paid a tribute to the great fighter for social justice, Emile Zola, as soon as they came into power. The first public appearance of M. Herriot was at the unveiling of a monument to the man who took such a prominent part in the Dreyfus case. Whatever may be thought of Zola's literary work, he was undoubtedly a great idealist in political and social affairs, and it was his fearless fight which rallied the Republicans against the militarists and reactionaries. It is perhaps not generally realized today that the Dreyfus affair is an even greater landmark in the spiritual history of France than the Great War. Only those who actually went through this crisis can understand the passions which were aroused, and of the side of Dreyfus the tremendous disinterested zeal for human justice that was awakened. There has been nothing which can compare to the immense spiritual revival of those days. Zola was continually menaced, as were those who threw in their lot with him. He was excommunicated as few men have been. It is significant that M. Herriot should, even before appearing at the parliamentary tribune, have taken part in this ceremony commemorative of Zola.

At the Jeu de Paume of the Tuilleries Gardens a Swiss art exhibition is being held. It is extremely interesting, including as it does, a good deal of work by Hans Holbein. This great artist accomplished most of his work in England under Henry VIII, and is claimed by Germany as essentially a German artist. But Switzerland, too, put in a claim, and thus it is thought proper to include his big panel of Henry VIII and his studies for the portrait of Anne Boleyn. There are the three portraits of Erasmus. There is also a work by Holbein's father. In addition, the work of the successive Swiss schools, from the earliest days to the present day, are shown. It is a marvellous display of art treasures, and well repays a visit.

At Neuilly the huge traditional fair is now being held. There is over a mile of it. Many thousands of the people go just outside the gates of

## LABOR CABINET AGAIN DEFEATED

Peers Reject Government Bill and Resulting Expense May Reach Into Millions

LONDON, July 2.—The Labor Government have had yet another rebuff. This has been in the House of Lords, where last night in an almost empty House, there was voted down a small technical Government bill, which was to have legalized with retrospective effect certain official action taken during the war.

The incident would have been negligible but for the fact that the House of Commons business is so congested that this defeat makes it practically impossible to deal with this matter during the current session, the result being an inconvenience and expense which, according to some estimates, may reach several million pounds.

The question concerned is complicated, but the Lords' rejection of the Government proposals was for the simple reason that the measure as put forward would have allowed the middlemen instead of the farmers to profit by a refund of the milk license fee which the courts had found had been illegally collected. The Government's case was that the money concerned had been collected from the middlemen, and it was to endeavor to restore it to the farmers from whom the middlemen had originally obtained it, would have been too complicated to be practicable.

The matter is now, therefore, held up to add to the growing difficulties of the Government. Against this reverse has to be set the fact that the Government business in the House of Commons last night was notably advanced by the passing of the second reading of its veterans' pensions proposals, which are to increase the income a pensioner may possess without disqualifying for this form of state assistance.

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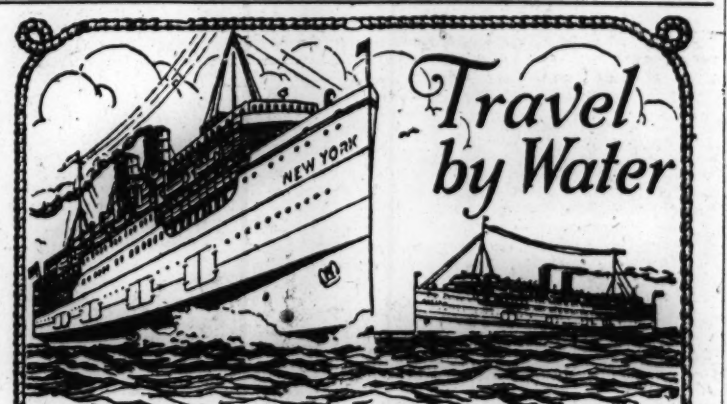
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## DAILY AUTHORIZES THE RATIFICATION OF LAUSANNE PACT

DUBLIN, July 2.—The following resolution introduced by Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister of External Affairs, was passed by the Dail last night with one dissenting vote:

That the Dail, in order that a state of peace may be established beyond all reasonable doubt as between the Sacred Aulic and the Turkish Republic, authorizes the executive council to acquiesce in the ratification of the Treaty of Lausanne, provided it be clearly understood that unless the Sacred Aulic shall hereafter undertake such commitments by legislation, the Sacred Aulic thereby incurs no commitments other than the definite establishment of peace.

Deputy Major Bryan Cooper contended that the custody of Irish graves at Gallipoli was a matter of deep concern to many people in this country and that Ireland should be represented at Lausanne when the instrument was being negotiated. Deputy Fitzgerald stated that he had taken every precaution to see that Irish graves at Gallipoli were in proper custody. Procedure of ratification in the present instance would not be taken as a precedent, he said.

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## LEAGUE SOCIETIES DEBATE EQUALITY

Japanese Exclusion by United States Dominates Lyons Parley—Agreement Reached

LYONS, France, July 2.—With a lively debate over racial equality as related to Japanese immigration into the United States, and with Count Johann von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador at Washington, speaking on French soil, dramatically painting a picture of a new and peaceful Germany, striving for the brotherhood of man, the international federation of League of Nations Societies yesterday experienced thrilling moments.

The American and Japanese delegates reached an agreement late tonight to add a clause to the racial equality resolutions, declaring that the resolutions do not involve the question of immigration. They also decided to make no particular reference to Japan or the United States.

Heated Debate Over Issue

The Japanese immigration problem brought about a debate between the Japanese and American delegates over resolutions favorably reported by the Economic Commission; these recommended that all states, without distinction of nationality or religion, adopt identical regulations concerning the admission of foreigners. The American delegation, headed by C. A. Dunaway, interpreted the resolutions as involving the Japanese-American immigration problem, and opposed their adoption.

Mr. Dunaway declared that the American people by an overwhelming majority would insist on their right to discriminate between people who desire to settle on American soil.

Horace J. Bridges, of Chicago, described the resolutions as an attack on the sovereignty of states.

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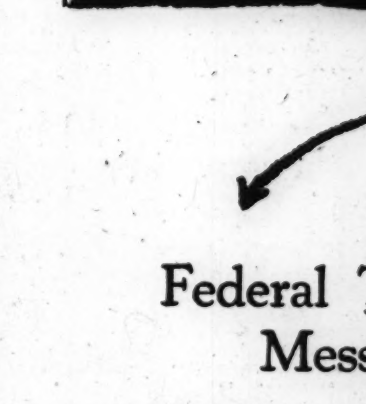
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## BRITISH BLUE BOOK CONFIRMS WILSON SECRET PACT CHARGE

Only Divergence Is Regarding Question of Exact Date of Agreement

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 2.—The alleged Wilson-Clemenceau secret pact which came into such prominence last February as the result of an interview given by Mr. Lloyd George is again brought to fore by the publication today on behalf of the British Government of a Blue Book entitled: "Papers respecting Negotiations for an Anglo-French Compact." The incident, in which there arose a charge against Woodrow Wilson, attributed to Mr. Lloyd George by an interviewer and afterward repudiated, the "Blue Book" deals with as follows: "On April 15, 1919, President Wilson informed Mr. Clemenceau that he would agree to the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine and the bridgeheads by the interallied forces for a period of 15 years. No documents regarding this conversation and agreement are available.

A footnote also is added saying: "See article by M. Poincaré published in the *Temps* on Sept. 15, 1921, also 'Woodrow Wilson and the World Settlement,' by Baker, volume 2, page 79."

It may be noted that Ray S. Baker, on the page referred to, gives the date that the agreement was complete "by consent of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George" as April 15, while Andre Tardieu in his book, "The Truth About the Treaty," puts it as April 22.

On April 15, the day mentioned by Mr. Baker, Mr. Lloyd George, according to The Christian Science Monitor of the following day, was in London delivering a statement before Parliament on the progress of the Versailles Conference, having left Paris two days previously, according to the recollection of a member of his staff who was in Paris with him.

The rest of the Blue Book is chiefly taken up by documents, some dating back to 1914 which have already been published. There are, however, a number of unofficial papers which are new. Among them are two memoranda, one from M. Clemenceau attacking Mr. Lloyd George in connection with the peace conference proceedings before the terms had been finally drafted, and Mr. Lloyd George's reply, both of them written in a vein of bitterness and sarcasm which has now happily disappeared from communication between the two countries. The volume also contains various documents relating to Russo-French negotiations in 1916-1917, which, though they have appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*, have never been officially communicated to the British Government. Mr. Lloyd George's proposal for an Anglo-French treaty, which was handed Aristide Briand on Jan. 12, 1922, and the French counterproposal are both given. The chief difference between

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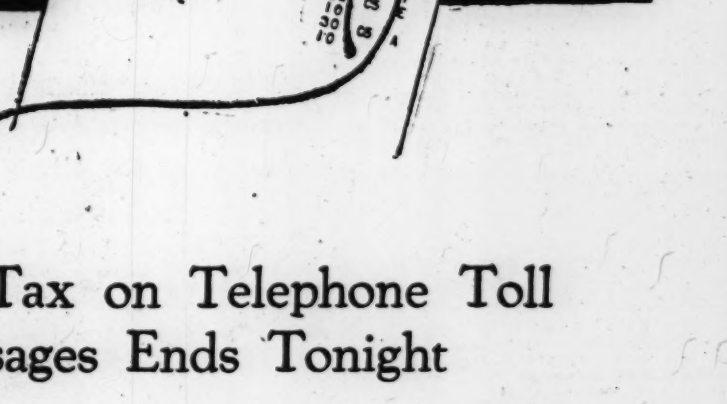
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Paris every day to enjoy the fun of the merry-go-rounds and the steam swings and the imitation aeroplanes. It is surprising what a perennial attraction these fair places for the Parisians. They never grow stale or old-fashioned. They have survived many forms of amusement and they will probably continue when many of the amusements of today are forgotten.

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which will make her initial trip on the Boston-New York Line via Cape Cod Canal, leaving

Boston July 4, 5 P. M. (daylight saving time)

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## DR. JACOB I. DE HAAN VICTIM IN PALESTINE OF SECTARIAN STRIFE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 2.—The assassination of a prominent Jewish Anti-Zionist in Jerusalem last Monday, of which the news has only just reached London, is deeply deplored by the Zionist organization here, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed today. The victim is Dr. Jacob Israel De Haan, the Palestine correspondent of the *Daily Express*, a Dutch subject, who was formerly a member of the Zionist organization, but who has for some time been in the opposite camp.

From a Jewish source the Monitor representative was informed that Dr. De Haan was the chief mouthpiece of that section of Palestinian Jews who are not only anti-Zionist but refuse to accept the authority of the Jerusalem chief rabbi. This party, which probably embraces 10 per cent of the total Jewish population of Palestine, is chiefly concentrated in Jerusalem, the real leaders being two rabbis, named Diskin and Sonenfeld. It is drawn from the ranks of "ultra-orthodox" Jews, who constitute the greater part of the original Jewish population of Palestine.

Dr. De Haan has caused much resentment among Zionist supporters by the violent nature of his attacks on that organization which have appeared in the *Daily Express*. According to that newspaper, he was to have left for London yesterday in connection with the visit of the Palestine High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel, who arrives here today to discuss the ratification of the new ordinances for the Palestinian communities.

## CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME SHELVED

Despite Popular Support, Experts Warn Against Its Construction at This Time

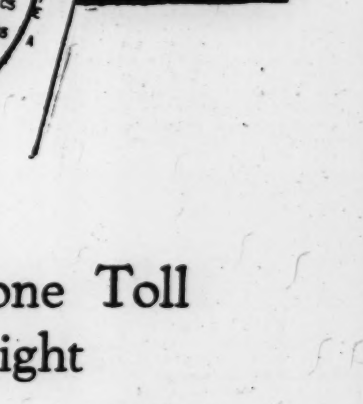
LONDON, July 2.—The channel tunnel scheme for connecting England and France beneath the sea is once more rejected. The question was discussed by a full meeting of the Imperial Defense Committee yesterday. The Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, presiding, and Mr. Lloyd George, Stanley Baldwin, H. H. Asquith, Viscount Haldane, Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the heads of the British Army, Navy and Air forces were present. The matter is not yet definitely closed, and no official statement upon the subject is to be made until the Cabinet has considered it further today, but The Christian Science Monitor representative understands the defense committee takes a view adverse to the construction of the tunnel at the present—all the three chiefs of staff continuing, as in the past, antagonistic to it.

Despite, therefore, the undoubted increase in popular support, especially in the House of Commons for proceeding with this long-discussed undertaking, the expectation in informed circles here now is that it is shelved, at least for the time being. The arguments used against it are numerous. The main one is that it might decrease the ability of the British Navy to safeguard this country in time of war. Subsidiary to strategy is a contention which applies especially to the present conditions of unemployment. It is that the work of tunnel-construction is so specialized as to afford little opening to those chiefly in need of help. The tunnel's capabilities again alike for the conveyance of merchandise, troops and passengers, is said to be much smaller than has been supposed.

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## STATE PROBLEMS FACE LAWMAKERS

Numerous Commissions to Study Pension, Traffic, Elevated, and Other Questions

Two score commissions, legislative recess committees, and department boards are provided for this year by action of the Massachusetts Legislature to study, or to continue to study, and finally draw up reports for the lawmakers on various problems which have to do with the welfare of the citizens on the Commonwealth.

These legislative and economic matters range from an exhaustive study of the pension problem in Massachusetts to the preparation of a general plan for the improvement of the traffic conditions in Boston and the metropolitan district by the construction of new radial highways, cross-town boulevards and the widening and straightening of certain streets in the general lines of travel.

Continuation of work of the commission to prepare and erect a suitable memorial at Saint-Michel, France, in memory of the men of Massachusetts who battled on that historic field is provided for. The commission on the selection of a suitable memorial for the Congressional Medal of Honor men in the last war is also continued, its work not being completed.

**Traffic Supervision**  
A joint special commission to make a thorough and extensive study and report with recommendations on the supervision and regulation of motor vehicle traffic in Massachusetts was appointed. The regular legislative commission to visit the various state institutions during the recess season was continued.

An important measure to many who devote much of their time to tramping and camping in the forests is the appointment of a joint special legislative committee to investigate the establishment of public reservations for recreational and camping purposes. Another joint special commission provided for is that for the investigation of the various divisions of registration in the Department of Civil Service and Registration.

An important commission will be that which is to make a study of the possible continuance of the public control bill which expires in 1928 and which for 10 years guaranteed 5 per cent dividends while the State operated the road under its own trustees. A legislative commission is to be appointed by Gov. Bennett to provide for the State's entertainment of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic which is to be held here in August.

A special commission will have the responsibility of redividing the City of Boston into wards. Two special commissions are provided for, one to study the Metropolitan district water supply with a view to its betterment, and another to consider the water supply for the city of Lawrence and the town of Methuen. Another commission is to ascertain effective means of reducing the property losses from fires in the Commonwealth.

**New Highway Demands**  
Highly important will be the work and eventual report of the special commission to investigate the various plans for new thoroughfares in Boston and the establishment of highways to meet the pressing and constantly increasing traffic demands.

One commission appointed by the Governor will make plans for a mural painting in the State House to commemorate the decorating of the colors of the 104th Regiment, Massachusetts boys, in France, by direction of the French Republic.

The policy of the Commonwealth toward the Soldiers' Home will be considered and reported upon by another commission, while still another is to study the sewage disposal problems of Salem, Peabody and Beverly.

Important also is the report of the special commission to study the condition of the blind citizens of Massachusetts and their employment.

The order providing for the appointment of a legislative commission to study the subject of reciprocal insurance, which the last session of the Legislature could not agree upon despite the urgent insistence of Governor Cox that action favorable to the idea be taken, will provide work which will be of absorbing interest to insurance men all over the country. A special commission is to make a study on credit unions and the laws regulating them in this State.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the closing of the War of the American Revolution is to be observed and a special commission is appointed to prepare a Massachusetts program.

Still another special commission is to make a study of the laws providing for the taxation of the banks and trust companies of the State.

**GOVERNORS DRIVE TO MT. MANSFIELD**  
Party Plans to Spend Night on Vermont Peak

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 2 (Special)—Motoring through the wildest section of the Green Mountain State yesterday, the governors of four New England states and members of their families, who are guests of Gov. Redfield Proctor and Mrs. Proctor on a three-day tour of the State, closed the first day's run at Waterbury last night, where they took dinner at the Waterbury Inn. After visiting the State Capitol here this morning, they left for Mt. Mansfield to spend tonight on its summit.

The visiting executives expressed delight with the scenery through

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which they traveled on the first day's trip.  
H. C. Pratt and W. M. Fay of Proctor are with the party on the trip through the State and Judge John E. Weeks of Middlebury, commissioner of public welfare, M. C. Comings of Richmond, state finance commissioner, and Mrs. Weeks and Mrs. Comings were guests at the dinner at the Waterbury Inn last night.

All the members of the party were intensely interested in the result of the balloting at the Democratic convention in New York City and got in touch with the standing of the candidates as soon as they were able to get telephone communication. Governor Brown of New Hampshire, the only Democrat in the party, himself one of the favorite sons, was the only one who would venture a prediction. "It looks like McAdoo against the field," he said. "I believe he has a chance, but if he fails to get the nomination it will go to a western man."

## ELKS CONVENTION PLANS COMPLETE

Grand Esquire Arrives to Assist Local Committee—More Than 125,000 Are Expected

With advance representatives from all parts of the United States arriving in Boston, final preparations for the sixtieth national convention of Elks which opens here Sunday were put under way today.

Charles E. Grakelow of Philadelphia, grand esquire, and a staff of special assistants are now on hand to assist the local committee in setting the stage of the gathering.

By Friday it is expected that the entire Grand Lodge membership will be in the city to take over complete direction of the convention. Dr. Joseph Santuosso, past exalted ruler of the Boston lodge, will head the delegation to the convention. The Grand Lodge members, who will make their headquarters at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

With all available hotel accommodations already reserved it is assured that the convention attendance at least will reach the number. Thousands of Elks will provide their own rooming facilities, many making their headquarters on their special Pullman trains, others remaining on boats chartered especially for the occasion. Elmer C. Potter, local prohibition director, gave assurance today that during the coming convention, it is expected that a special squad of agents who have been operating in New York during the Democratic sessions will be dispatched to Boston. The local force will be augmented also from nearby offices. The enforcement officials will have the cooperation of the managers of the conclave themselves in opposing any violation of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The convention will open formally Sunday evening with religious services in Trinity Church, Copley Square. The first business session will be Monday morning. The outstanding event of the week will be the parade Thursday afternoon over this route:

Form on Commonwealth Avenue with the head at Arlington Street at 3:30 p. m., daylight time. The route of march will be Arlington to Beacon Street, to Park Street, to Tremont Street, to Boylston Street, to Park Square, to St. James Avenue, to Copley Square, where it will disband.

F. J. Crosby, chairman of the golf committee, gave out the following statement this morning in explanation of the special privileges and tournaments which have been arranged for the visiting Elks:

Boston possesses some of the finest links in the country. Many visiting Elks will wish to play golf during the convention. Arrangements have been made for the issuance of a limited number of visitors cards for a number of club members. Elks who can entertain visitors at their clubs are asked to communicate with Albert S. Teevan, 285 Devonshire Street, Congress 0730. The golf committee will have headquarters in the lobby of the Hotel Westminister.

A tournament for visiting Elks will be conducted on Wednesday at the municipal links, Franklin Park, consisting of three classes as follows: Class A, players with home handicaps at 14 or less; class B, players with home handicaps of 15 to 24, inclusive; class C, players with home handicaps of 25 or more.

Handicaps must be posted with tournament committee before play begins. Each player should be careful to choose the particular tournament in which he is qualified to play and report to the proper golf club.

Each tournament will be for 18 holes, medal play. Handsome silver cups will be awarded to the three low net scorers in each flight. Play begins as early as the first entrance report, and will be continued during the remainder of the day.

**STEEL BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT OF MINOR CHARACTER**

The Iron Trade Review says: Improvement of breadth and volume of new business in steel is of a minor character, but the situation has become more settled, and is of a less dubious tone. Opinion inclines to the belief of better things in sight, which accounts for the more cheerful feeling prevailing. Buyers do not seem so confident they can break prices below present levels, but they have only limited the amount of tonnage to bid for. Conclusions, which production and prices were pinched down and the low state of stocks in buyers' hands apparently puts the situation in a good position to await favorable developments.

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## FEDERAL TIMBER VALUE MOUNTING

Increasing Wood Pulp Demand Adds to Importance of Holdings in White Mountains

Increasing timber prices throughout the White Mountain region in New Hampshire, and to a lesser extent in the forests of other New England states, have increased greatly the value of United States Government timber holdings, according to the annual report of the National Forest Reservation Commission just made public through the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests of Boston.

An interesting explanation of the Government's activities in the White Mountains is contained in the following excerpt:

The demand for spruce timber for the manufacture of paper pulp during the last year, induced by apprehension respecting the Canadian embargo against the exportation of wood suitable for the manufacture of wood pulp, has resulted in a reduction in the number of tracts being offered for purchase in the White Mountains. During the year only two small tracts were approved for purchase having a combined area of 122 acres. Both tracts are located so as to effect conservation.

There have now been approved for purchase 440,581.27 acres out of a total designated area of 950,114 acres, which includes the near-by Androscoggin unit which no purchase have been made. The enhancing prices of timber in this region has resulted in greatly increasing the value of the timber on the Government holdings. It has likewise added materially to the price at which much of the remaining timber land on the unit is held.

There are the unit less than 5000 acres of farming land; but owners of 101,250 acres have, by placing their lands under management for permanent yield, been enabled to withdraw them from possible sale to the Government. There remain only 402,182 acres available for purchase, a large portion of which is being operated.

It is indeed fortunate that it has been possible to acquire many of the highly scenic areas in the White Mountains before the high price of spruce paper pulp stock greatly enhanced the price of the spruce lands. It has thus been possible to acquire many sections of great scenic value in whole or in part clothed in primitive verdure.

Among the acquired lands are 280,000 acres of virgin and culled forest largely in the region of the Presidential Range, including Mt. Tremont, the Big and Little Attitash Mountains, Whiteface, Wonalancet, Passaconaway, and Passaconaway; farther west, Mt. Crawford and the Presidential Range; in the northeast the Carter Range, Bald Face, the west slope of Mt. Pequawet; in the west region to the west of the Dartmouth and Roanoke ranges, the western slopes of the range from Mt. Liberty to Mt. Garfield, Mt. Kinsman and the profile; while in the southwest the eastern slope of the Pyramid group, the western slope of Mt. Tecumseh and Mt. Osceola have been acquired.

Over 65,000 acres of land on high slopes, more than one-half of it forested, have been secured out of a total of less than 100,000 acres of such lands, thus preserving not only those lands which are most valuable for stream protection, but the great bulk of the scenic area as well. The Great Gulf and Tuckerman Ravine, the two highest, glaciated rifts which descend to penetrate the main range of the White Mountains, have been acquired, with their slopes very largely forested; while the greatest portion of the picturesque valley of Panguish Brook is wooded.

Heavy forests of spruce and fir still clothe in part the slopes of Mt. Clinton, Pleasant, and Mt. Washington, the southern faces of the Carter, Moriah Range, the eastern slopes of the Pyramid, and the southern slopes of Passaconaway and Whiteface mountains. The White Mountains are the sources of the headwaters of the Saco and the Merrimack rivers and of the important tributaries of the Androscoggin and the Connecticut. All noteworthy on account of the large development of water power thereon or of the possibilities of power development.

Ten cities and towns and two large hotels secure their supply of water for domestic use either in whole or in part from national forest lands.

The report gives further assurances that because of a well-organized fire-prevention policy the White Mountain holdings will continue to grow in value with a second crop of timber guaranteed. It adds:

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Forest in New Hampshire and Maine, for example, there is a stand of some 300,000,000 board feet of mature and overmature hardwood, the tremendous annual cut from which far exceeds the total requirements of existing wood-using plants tributary to the forest. The market must be developed for this material.

In the southern Appalachians the situation is complicated by the presence of the chestnut blight which is rapidly eliminating chestnut from consideration as a timber producing tree. Large quantities of chestnut on the various national forests must be salvaged, if possible, meanwhile providing for a future stand of the most valuable remaining species.

As a result of the policy followed, the condition of the purchased lands is continuously improving both following cuttings designed to remove defective mature and overmature timber, thereby releasing thrifty young timber, or in creating conditions favorable for restocking. As a result of preventing fires the acquired lands are rapidly being stocked with seedlings, assuring not only a second crop of timber but a much more even run-off of water and reduced erosion.

## WOMEN IN ALBERTA AID IMMIGRANTS

EDMONTON, Alta., June 25 (Special Correspondence)—To aid the farmers Government in meeting the immigration problems relative to agriculture, an advisory committee on women's immigration has been set up. A policy has been formulated whereby the board serves as a link between immigrants and the various districts to which they are generally assigned. Local committees are being organized over the province through existing rural women's clubs such as the Women's Institutes, the Local Council of Women and the branches of the United Farm Women of Alberta.

When a new family reaches a rural district, word is sent from the central office to the committee located at this point. They extend a hand of welcome and assist the family in establishing their new home. The mother of the household is invited to join the local branch of the United Farm Women's Association or of the institute and in this way is enabled to take her place in the social life of the community.

At the recent annual convention of the Alberta Women's Institutes, the report of Mrs. William Barras of Delta, Convener of the Immigration Committee and member of the Advisory Committee of Women's Immigration, dealt largely with the new settler.

She gave reports from the many institutes represented, which showed that an increasing number of women of foreign birth such as Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes were being enrolled as members.

## LICENSE LENDING SUBJECT TO PENALTY

Autoists hereafter better stop, look and listen before they oblige a friend by letting him have their license to drive. For the Legislature of the last session which directs a judge to impose a fine of a maximum amount of \$200 or a jail term of a maximum length of two years, or both, on any person "who loans or knowingly permits his license to operate motor vehicles to be used by another person or who makes false statements in an application for such license, or who falsely impersonates the person named in such application."

In commenting upon the new law today, Frank A. Goodwin, motor vehicle registrar, added that persons will be required to revoke the license of the person found guilty of violating the law.

## WELSH ANTHRACITE FOUND IN DEMAND

Welsh anthracite, brought to New England during the domestic coal shortage two years ago as an emergency measure became sufficiently popular with certain classes of consumers to create a demand for it. A cargo of 4399 tons reached Boston from Port Talbot, Wales, a few days ago on the steamer Brynawog. Today it was learned that another cargo of Welsh anthracite for the winter's supply. The second cargo, due at Boston Saturday, is consigned to the New England Coal & Coke Company, and is to be discharged at Beverly.

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## RESPONSIBILITY IN BANKRUPTCY PLACED ON BAR NOT CREDITORS

Bar Association Committee Urges Public Administration; Holding It "Governmental, Not Private, Function"

Among the various resolutions to be proposed for adoption by the American Bar Association at its annual meeting in Philadelphia July 5, 9 and 10 by the standing committee on commerce, trade and commercial law is one relating to bankruptcy which, if adopted, will commit the American Bar Association to the standpoint that "the administration of bankrupt estates is a governmental and not a private function, and it therefore favors the amendment of the Bankruptcy Act to provide for public administration of bankrupt estates through and by official receivers."

For the forthcoming meeting of the American Bar Association, a special committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York made a careful study of the administration of the bankruptcy law, and on March 6, 1924, the committee on bankruptcy reform of the Merchants' Association of New York reported the results of a very careful study extending over a period of two years.

In the course of its report the merchants' committee says:

If there is one subject upon which the persons who have appeared before us are generally agreed it is that creditors ordinarily will not take an active part in bankruptcy proceedings. In large failures committees of creditors are sometimes formed who employ counsel to act for them, or who make more or less effort to participate in the proceedings, but in the great majority of cases, individual creditors will not devote their time or money to the investigation or administration of bankruptcy matters. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and few persons are willing to work for others who are to share in the results without participating in the labor.

The committee of the City Bar Association arrived at the same conclusion:

The outstanding principle underlying the present bankruptcy act is the control by the creditors interested, of bankruptcy proceedings and administration. And it seems clear that the provisions of the act carry out the principle. There is no doubt that under the act as it exists, creditors have the power to elect their own trustees, and they take the time and trouble and incur the (apparently unavoidable) expense necessary to exercise it, to direct every phase of any bankruptcy proceeding in which they are involved, including the administration of the assets. The theory is ideal, but, as so often occurs with apparently sound theories, the theoretical control of creditors seems to fail to work out satisfactorily in practice.

The reason for this failure is obvious. The creditors do not exercise the control given them. Some of them are not honest and permit wrongs for their own gain. Then, the creditors are too busy with their other affairs, or the amount of their claims involved is too small to justify the amount of time required, or they are too widely scattered to get intelligent collective action, or their divergent views make such action impossible. The category of obstacles to the practical working out of this theory of creditors' control might be indefinitely prolonged, but it would serve no good purpose; the important fact is that the theoretical control does fail to work out in practice.

It is added that it is the unanimous judgment of this committee that it is hopeless to expect business men to make the self-sacrifice necessary for the performance of what must be regarded as public, as contrasted with private duties. The creditor of a bankrupt estate is made aware by the fact of the bankruptcy itself that he is about to sustain a loss.

His primary motive is to conserve the own interest. If that interest is large it will be worth his time to give some attention to the matter or to employ someone in his behalf to do so. If

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torneys-general from Nebraska, Georgia, Minnesota, Kansas, Wyoming, Iowa, Wisconsin and Louisiana are also invited to be at the conference which may determine what course will be taken by the authorities to bring about the regulation of the sale of gasoline in the United States.

## CITY AIRPORT PROJECT PROPOSED BY LEGION

"Boston—leading airport on the Atlantic Coast," will be the goal toward which the proposed aeronautical committee of the American Legion will strive in conjunction with other organizations interested in New England's aviation future. Announcement of the decision to form such a committee was made at a conference yesterday by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, state commander of the Legion.

A guest of honor at this conference was Lieut. Robert J. Brown Jr., newly appointed commander of the Boston airport, who is in charge of the celebration being planned to welcome the American around-the-world fliers when they again alight on waters of the United States.

## HARTFORD BUILDING SHOWING ACTIVITY

HARTFORD, Conn., July 2 (Special)—Although the records covering the month of June have not yet been completed, it is believed that the total estimated cost of building operations authorized through permits issued during the month will be about \$1,000,000. On this basis the total for the first six months of the year is \$8,000,000, which is \$1,300,000 more than the total for the first six months of 1923, despite the fact that the total for June, 1924, was about \$500,000 less than for June, 1923.

With the exception of the month of June, every month this year has shown a greater amount of construction than the corresponding month in 1923. The high record for the year was established in May, when permits granted by the municipal inspection department called for work involving the expenditure of \$2,894,465, or only \$1,400,000 less than the entire total for the first six months of 1923.

**CARTER PLANT CLOSES**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 2—The plant of the William Carter Company, underwear manufacturers of this city closed today for two weeks. Between 800 and 400 are employed. The Torrington Company of Chicopee, needle manufacturers, employing about 200, also has closed for a fortnight.



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COLD CREAM SOAP



## Pied Piper's Pipe Again to Save Old Hamelin Town in July 4 Fête

Settlement House Pageant—Village Folk, Children, Rats and All—Holds "Dress Rehearsal" for Big Show

The ancient days of Hamelin town, when its people held high carnival on market days, when the Pied Piper freed them of the rats, will reappear in Boston on the Fourth, in the presentation of the municipal pageant, "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," adapted from the poem by Robert Browning.

Hamelin town is in Brunswick, by famous Hanover city. The river Weser, deep and wide, washes its wall on the southern side. But Hamelin town will be in Boston on the afternoon of the Fourth of July, or at any rate its marketplace will be established beside the Frog Pond on Boston Common, while the children from the settlement houses present the pageant as adapted from Browning's poem by Mrs. Charles W. Putnam, Boston pageant mistress and director.

The Frog Pond will be "the river Weser," and the south side the marketplace of Hamelin, and Boston's children its medieval population. They held their last rehearsal, a full-dress affair, this afternoon, and Friday Hamelin town's quaint medieval life will pass before the holiday audience as it did this afternoon for the moving picture cameras and the curious who came to see.

As they will come upon the Fourth the children came this afternoon, in rehearsal, in medieval costumes, made by workers in the settlement houses, in browns and reds and yellows and whites, the girls in strange high-peaked hats with long veils, the boys in tight and tunics, some parti-colored, some dull and drab, some bright and flaming. There were the Mayor and the Corporation, pompous aldermen, moving with mock dignity among the people. There were gypsies, selling flowers or dancing for the amusement of the spectators.

There were market women and town ladies, bargaining fiercely in dumb show with fingers thrust, under each other's noses to indicate the price they asked or offered. There were strolling players to present a farce in pantomime, with dancing and tumbling, upon a stage set out over the water of the pond. There were minstrels who danced while they played. There was a bridal party, and a beautiful and intricate betrothal dance. There was the procession of the guilds, with gaudy banners, and their champions with shining shields and heavy lances, ready to joust in the hobby-horse tournament that followed the guild procession.

But through it all, interrupting everything, spoiling everything, making the Mayor lose all his dignity in flight, threatening the pretty bride, stopping the players, frightening the children, there ran a horde of roguish "rats," small boys and girls in rat-like costumes, with pointed noses, dangling tails, and sprawling claws. The "rats" ran everywhere, interrupted everything, furnished grotesque comic relief to the play of the Hamelin folks, and finally aroused them to fury against the Mayor and Corporation.

At least the people in a body to the Town Hall came flocking: "This clear," they cried, "our Mayor's a noddy."

And as for our Corporation—shocking! The Mayor and Corporation were in a difficult place, when "in did come the queerest figure," as the Pied Piper came out of the ranks of the strolling players to offer, in dumb show, to rid the town of rats. So, out into the square the Piper stepped, laid his pipe to his lips, and began to play—and the rats followed. The "rat dance" came, as they swarmed after the Piper, until the market-place was clear. Out swarmed the people, to dance the sprightly "Wheat Dance" of rejoicing.

But, as that closed, the Piper came to ask for his pay. Then was a difficulty. A huge bag of money for this fellow neither the Mayor nor the Corporation favored that, and the Piper was left standing before the closed door of the Town Hall. He turned appealingly to the people; surely they would not turn from him; but all turned their backs. Then out into the square the Piper stepped, to blow his pipe to a different measure. The children came, first one, then two, and then by swarms, to dance gaily after him. He led them away, and the city gates closed behind them. The Mayor came in, in pompous municipal procession, to offer the money he had denied before; but the Piper held the gates and would not let the children go.

Back went the city fathers with drooping heads; and the mothers rushed forward, to kneel with imploring outstretched arms. Then the Piper could not deny, and he opened the gates to send the children running through into their mothers' arms. He followed and led the entire company in a lively dance that wound in and out until all finally passed over the stage, and the pageant was over.

The pageant was presented with children ranging from 6 to 15 years of age. For assistants Mrs. Putnam had six students from Emerson College of Oratory, the Misses Adele and Mary Dowling, Boston; Miss Vesta Clarke, Weston, Mass.; Miss Katharine Williams, Hanover, Ill.; Miss Mary McFerris, St. Louis, Mo.; and Miss Vivian Burton, Hillsboro, Ga. Oliver

W. Larkin, instructor in the fine arts department of Harvard, played the part of the Pied Piper and designed the costumes. Mrs. Alice Moginot of Boston directed the dances by the "rats," the children and the gypsies. The entire pageant was prepared under the direction of the Public Celebrations Committee of Boston, with the cooperation of the following settlement houses: Lincoln House, the Little House, Norfolk House, Center, Elizabeth Peabody House, the North End Union, the North Bennet Street Industrial School, Denison House, and Elihu Memorial.

**FRENCH FINANCE BETTERMENT**  
PARIS, July 2.—France collected 26,000,000 francs more than she spent last year and did not have the deficit of 1,250,000,000 francs reported by the Chamber appropriation commission, Senator Berenger told the Senate. He said the surplus was shown by the corrected books of the Finance Minister, which had several errors, including failure to cancel an item of 740,000,000 francs which had not been expended and the failure to credit 500,000,000 francs in receipts for the sale of railroad material. The Senator gave the 1923 expenditures as 26,183,000,000 francs.

## Hamelin's Mayor Bargaining With the Piper



The Mayor, Henry Enross, With His Pages and Corporation, and the Pied Piper.

## SIGMA KAPPA JUBILEE OPENS

Sorority Founded at Colby in 1874 Convenes in Waterville

WATERVILLE, Me., July 2 (Special).—Waterville and Colby College are co-operating this week in making the Golden Jubilee Convention of the Sigma Kappa Sorority an event to be remembered. This organization was founded at Colby College in 1874 by Mrs. Mary Lowe Carver, Elizabeth J. Hoag, Mrs. Ida Fuller Pierce, Louise H. Coburn and Mrs. Frances M. Hall. Delegates are present from all parts of the United States. Mrs. Grace W. Thompson of Alpha Chapter is general chairman of the convention committee. Four of the founders are present, the first time they have met since they graduated.

During part of the stay the delegates will be taken on a tour of the Kennebec County lakes. Last night there was a song and poem contest. Tonight there will take place on the college campus the Sigma Kappa pageant written by Mrs. Mary L. Carver of Cambridge, Mass., said to be the first woman in Maine to graduate from a co-educational college. Tomorrow night there will be a model initiation at Alpha Hall, followed by an informal reminiscence party, under the direction of Annie H. Wheeler. On July Fourth there will be a parade under the supervision of the American Legion and at night there will be a Colonial supper on the campus, followed by the presentation of "The Old Peabody Pew" at the Congregational Church. On Saturday evening there will be a formal banquet at the Colby gymnasium and on the following day there will be a house party at Southwest Harbor, Mt. Desert.

## ATHENÆUM PARTY TO SAIL FOR EUROPE

Forming a personally-conducted party with a few of their friends, 11 members of the staff of the Boston Athenæum will sail Saturday for Europe, to spend their vacations together. Leaving New York on the Rochambeau, they will land at Havre, will visit Paris and the battlefields, Switzerland, Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium and England, returning to

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## Village Folk of Hamelin in the Pageant of the Pied Piper



Among the Players, Left to Right: James Donn, a Strolling Player; Oliver W. Larkin, the Pied Piper; Albert Kobbs, the Draper; Lawrence Hogle, a Strolling Player; Evelyn Bligh, the Bride; and Nicholas Denary, the Bridegroom.

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many years a teacher in the Horace Mann school. An additional vacation service for mothers and their children is provided by Morgan Memorial at the Lucy Stone Home on Bowtell Street, Dorchester, which they have leased for the summer. Mothers and their children will be guests of the institution here for daily vacation trips with luncheon and opportunities for rest and bathing. The first party was taken out to the home on Monday, and others will follow it through the summer, three days each week. The summer vacation school which will open Monday will share the advantages of the home, the kindergarten, primary, and junior departments taking, in succession, one-day vacation trips each week.

## MAINE UNIVERSITY SESSION IS OPENED

ORONO, Me., July 1 (Special Correspondence).—The summer session of the University of Maine opened yesterday with 229 in attendance, including many from out of the State and a large number of teachers. Dean James S. Stevens, director of the session, addressed the students at the first chapel at 10 o'clock and last night there was a reception for students and faculty members. The University of Maine summer session is primarily an institution for the benefit and advancement of teachers. It furnishes the best means by which the state university can be brought into direct and useful connection with the lower and secondary schools of the State. Because of this purpose, most of the courses are designed to fit the needs of high school teachers, superintendents, normal school graduates, coaches, and postgraduate students.

## NARRAGANSETT PIER BUS LINE ALLOWED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 2 (Special).—For the first time Narragansett Pier, popular summer resort, will be available from this city by motor bus service, as the result of the Public Utilities Commission's approval of a petition yesterday. The new transportation line will terminate at the Casino, just reopened by Edmund Dreyfus, hotel man of this place, after being closed two seasons. The commission overruled objections entered by the Narragansett Pier Railroad and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, but decided that the motor schedule must not directly conflict with train service.

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## TERCENTENARY PLANS OFFERED

Survey Committee Sounding Sentiment on Boston Celebration

Replies to the questionnaire sent out by the preliminary survey committee on plans for the Boston Tercentenary for the purpose of learning what form the general public would like the celebration of that event to take, indicate a strong preference for historic emphasis. A great many favor pageantry. From 20 to 25 of the first 50 replies received, the only ones in which any attempt has been made at classification, call for a great musical presentation of some kind.

As several persons have written that they would like opportunity for a fuller presentation of their ideas, it is possible that a meeting for discussion of the subject will be called. Frank Chouteau Brown, chairman of the preliminary survey committee, said this morning to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Replies to the questionnaire are still coming in. They will be tabulated and used as a basis for whatever form of celebration may be decided upon.

## MILLS ANNOUNCE CLOSING

CHICOPEE, Mass., July 2.—The mills of the Dwight Manufacturing Company, cotton goods manufacturers, employing between 700 and 800 persons, close tonight for two weeks. The announcement states the shutdown is due to poor business conditions.

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FOR forty-eight years The Fair has been striving to obtain greater, better values for its patrons, until now, more than ever before—"The Fair" means dependable quality at the lowest possible prices.  
We are in constant touch with retail markets to insure our prices being as low as or lower than elsewhere.  
We ask the people of Chicago to investigate—to compare—and thus be assured of our price leadership.

## SHOE WORKERS' NOMINATIONS END

Haverhill District Names Candidates for Office

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 2 (Special).—That Haverhill shoeworkers are not entirely satisfied with the present officers of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, who are Haverhill men, is evidenced by the nomination of P. A. Turner, organizer of the union in the St. Louis district, by a second Haverhill local for the position of general president. The McKay and Welt Workers local is the latest local to nominate Mr. Turner. This local also brought a new candidate into the race for general secretary-treasurer in Daniel J. Fitzgerald, now holding the office of collector for the St. Louis local. The nominations in the Haverhill district have closed. Austin E. Gill, the present general president, received the nomination of six of the 10 locals for that position. William J. Ryan, formerly general secretary-treasurer, received the nomination of seven of the 10 locals for that position. Other Haverhill men nominated are James T. George for general president and John Lawler and Edward Keville for general secretary-treasurer, the last named holding the position at the present time.

William J. Ryan, who was recently elected an organizer of the union, has resigned his position to take effect immediately, stating that he believed that if he retained the place he would be in a better position to procure the position and he did not consider this fair to his competitors. Keen interest is being shown in the elections with detailed reports from western centers to be received.

## SCHOOL SURVEY REPORTS LIMITED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 2 (Special).—Maintaining that conditions in this city's public schools pointed out by Dr. George D. Strayer, Columbia University educational expert, should not be broadcast throughout the country, the Common Council has refused to adopt the recommendations of the joint special committee on educational inquiry that 5000 copies of the report of the investigation be printed.

An amendment provides only for 1000, 200 of which will go to Dr. Strayer and 800 to members of the City Council, while the remainder will be distributed under supervision of the joint special committee. Mayor Joseph H. Gainer had urged the whole number be printed, and, failing that, at least 2000. In a message to the Council he said he disagreed with the assertion that the report slanders Providence. While bad conditions found have been censured, the good have been praised, and if there are things that should be changed, why should anyone fear having the people know of them, he asked.

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We ask the people of Chicago to investigate—to compare—and thus be assured of our price leadership.



CHICAGO ARMENIAN  
TO BE NATURALIZED

Judge Wilkerson's Decision Held  
Not to Affect All Cases,  
However

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, July 1.—The Armenian naturalization impasse in the United States has been relieved partly, according to the Armenian Defense Committee of this city, which is contesting the Cartozian case on this point, by the decision of Judge James H. Wilkerson of the United States Federal Court in Chicago, indicating that he will pass favorably on the naturalization petition of Parmas Beglian, an Armenian dentist in Chicago.

Judge Wilkerson passed favorably last night on the naturalization of Kalell Salem Salak, a Syrian, and has now declared that "mere geographical boundaries" do not affect the standing in his court of Armenians also as "free white persons," under which ruling he will unreservedly grant Armenian applications for citizenship.

The decision of Judge Wilkerson does not affect the Cartozian case, said M. Vartan Malcom, counsel for the committee, this morning, and makes one statement wholly divergent with Armenian claims. Judge Wilkerson's ruling in favor of "the Semitic peoples of the Black Sea regions" disregards the claim, according to Mr. Malcom, advanced at Portland, Ore., in the Cartozian case with complete anthropological evidence, that the Armenians are an Alpine people; in other words, of completely European stock, and not of Semitic origin at all. Mr. Malcom continued:

It is very essential that friends of the Armenians correct the impression that decisions of this kind, which are really only advisory in character, judges, in any way affect the larger issue of Armenian naturalization. It is true that the 2000 Armenians in Chicago have now no impediment to naturalization, but judges in many parts of the country still refuse to grant Armenians access to the regular channels of citizenship and will do so until the Supreme Court has ruled on the Cartozian case. Very reliable New York papers have said that 36,600 Armenians are legally Syrians and are going to benefit by this decision. That is totally wrong and misleading, for their citizenship will still be challenged until it is absolutely settled.

The Bureau of Naturalization has sent out orders to offer no opposition to citizenship legally claimed by Armenians wherever it is properly applied for. Mr. Malcom said, and therefore it is very unlikely that Fred J. Schlottfeldt, chief naturalization officer in Chicago, will attempt to appeal Judge Wilkerson's decision.

Registered at The Christian  
Science Pavilion, Wembley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
London, July 2

The following called at the Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley yesterday:

F. Knudsen, Los Angeles.  
Miss Nowell, Boston.  
Mrs. Peckham, Detroit.  
Mrs. Oberg, New York.  
J. Haaker, New York.  
Mr. and Mrs. Sticker, Chicago, Ill.  
Miss Madeley, Toronto.  
H. Wilson, Prague.  
K. Laurila, Helsinki, Finland.  
F. Jones, South Wales.  
Miss Glasse, Glasgow.  
W. Macpherson, Glasgow.  
Mrs. Nibbet, Crief.  
Mrs. Glennie, Stirling.  
Captain Roe, Glasgow.  
Miss Luke, Hayle.  
Mrs. Whittemore, Bedford.  
Misses Wansburgh, Birmingham.  
Mrs. Scott, Ware.  
Miss Christianson, Ware.  
Mrs. Sayford, Oxford.  
F. Hardy, Plymouth.  
Miss Whiston, Macclesfield.  
Miss Lindsay, Macclesfield.  
Mrs. Brearley, Eiland.  
Mrs. Kaye, Eiland.  
Mrs. Molyneux, Portsmouth.  
Mrs. and Miss Burton, Grays.  
Miss Yeo, Bournemouth.  
Miss Spencer, Bedford.  
Miss Rippon, Bedford.  
N. Duncan, Sevenoaks.  
J. Farquharson, Moseley.  
H. Nelson, Bath.  
Miss Willoughby, Harpenden.  
Miss Greenhill, Thames Ditton.  
A. Campbell, Harrow.  
H. Martindale, Brakenhead.  
Mr., Mrs. and Misses Clayton, Richmond.

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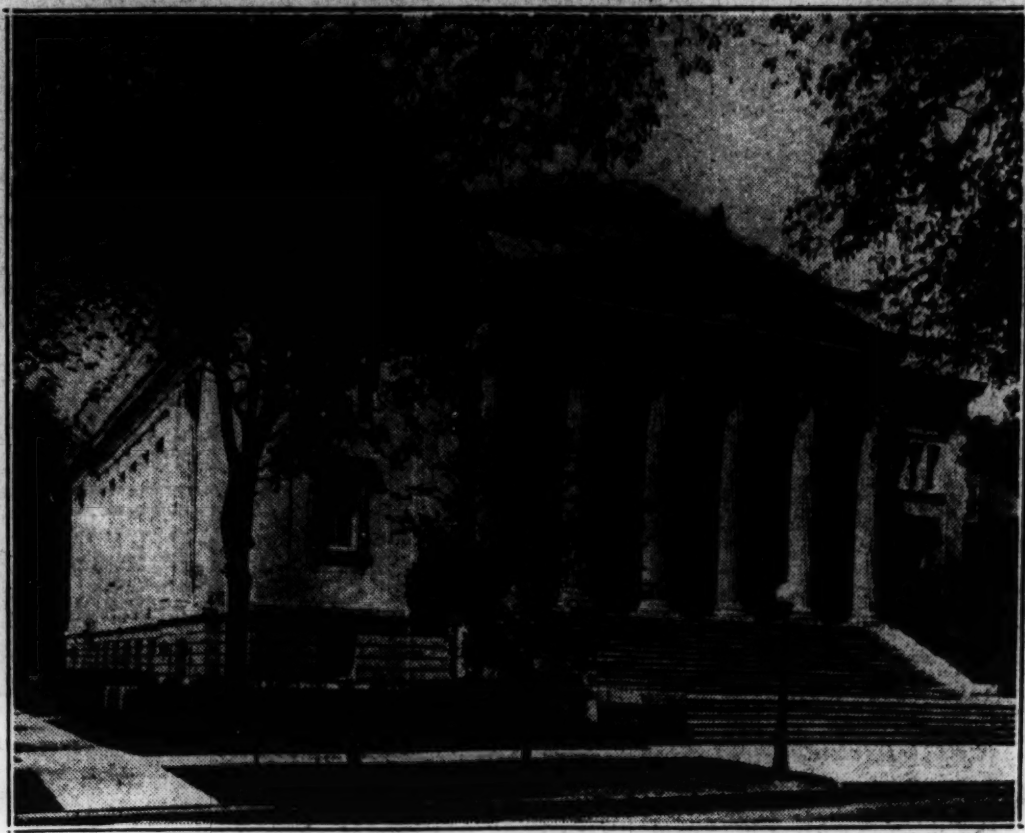


Photo by Henry Fuernann & Sons. Howard L. Cheney, Architect  
Main Entrance From Kenilworth Avenue, Showing Monumental Stone Portico With Entablature and Pediment Supported by Six 24-Foot Columns.

SIXTEENTH CHURCH  
OF CHICAGO MEETS  
IN ITS NEW EDIFICE

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

CHICAGO, July 2.—Sixteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, of Chicago, recently began holding services in its new edifice at North Ashland Boulevard and Kenilworth Avenue, in the Rogers Park district. In an article describing the new building, the Chicago Leader says:

The church is designed in a conventionalized classical style of architecture, using the Greek Ionic order. The main entrance from Kenilworth Avenue is featured by a monumental stone portico, with an entablature and pediment supported by six monolithic columns 24 feet in height. The two entrances on Ashland Boulevard are accentuated by pedimented pylons which recall the main portion design. Rising above the main masses of the structure is the high portion of the auditorium with clerestories along the east and west sides of the gabled roof, which terminates in broad pediment walls on the north and south facades.

The edifice is built of light gray Kintanning brick in combination with gray Bedford stone for the base courses, columns, entablatures, and copings. The church has a seating capacity of approximately 1000 in the auditorium and balcony, while the separate Sunday School room on the ground floor will accommodate 675 children in classes.

The natural lighting and ventilat-

ing of the auditorium is provided by a series of large windows along each of the side walls, above which are corresponding rows of clerestory windows which form an attractive part of the vaulted ceiling design. The artificial lighting of the auditorium will be accomplished by an indirect cornice cove system.

The building has been designed from an economical standpoint, not only in general arrangement and plan of the church as a whole, but also in details of construction. Beauty in design has been striven for through simplicity and a careful handling of building materials.

The structure is considered one of the most modern church edifices in Chicago.

## ORE EXPERIMENT IS SUCCESS

VICTORIA, B. C., June 26 (Special Correspondence).—That British Columbia magnetite ore can be made into excellent steel is indicated by experiments just completed here. Ore mined on Texada Island, in the Gulf of Georgia, was reduced to a sponge iron at the northwest experimental station of the United States Bureau of Mines in Seattle and from the sponge excellent steel castings were made. The success of these experiments is expected to have an important bearing upon the future development of the huge iron resources of this Province.

IMMIGRANT INFLUX  
EXCEEDS EXODUS

Fewer Emigrants During Last Six  
Months Than in Recent  
Similar Periods

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, July 1.—Immigrants into the United States during the first six months of this year exceed eleven times the number of those who left the country for residence abroad during the same period, according to figures issued by the Ellis Island immigration authorities. Fewer persons have emigrated from this country during the last six months than during a similar period for many years past. While emigration figures stand at only 44,289, the number of immigrants is 499,363.

The following classification according to country of origin indicates the preponderance of immigrants over emigrants in the various countries.

Country	Immigrant	Emigrant
Africa (colored).....	1,451	728
Armenia.....	2,439	18
Bohemia and Moravia.....	6,380	311
Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro.....	1,841	1,162
China.....	2,677	2,181
Croatia and Slavonia.....	2,261	42
Cuba.....	843	525
Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina.....	225	114
Holland.....	61,185	553
East Indies.....	85	192
England.....	58,754	4,041
Finland.....	2,351	208
France.....	24,683	710
Germany.....	82,982	192
Greece.....	4,300	4,015
Hebrews (all countries).....	42,352	105
Ireland.....	21,448	920
Italy.....	44,196	13,087
Japan.....	2,412	1,227
Scandinavian countries.....	22,445	1,383
Mexico.....	40,641	1,186
Poland.....	17,884	1,545
Portugal.....	3,127	2,555
Rumania.....	1,323	448
Russia.....	6,056	425
Scandinavian countries.....	22,445	1,383
Scotland.....	46,426	728
Spain.....	2,337	2,668
Syria.....	1,867	52
West Indies.....	1,211	398

ROTTERDAM ONE DAY  
FROM HELSINGFORS

STOCKHOLM, June 16 (Special Correspondence).—The Swedish Post Office has made an agreement with the Danish Air Traffic Line, according to which mails from Sweden arriving in Denmark in the morning will reach their foreign destination far quicker than at present. It will take only 24 hours for mails from Helsingfors to Rotterdam.

The Government has granted a concession to Capt. Carl Florman and Lieut. Adrian Florman, according to the press here, for professional air traffic until the end of 1925 over Swedish territory and between Stockholm and Abo and Helsingfors, with provisions for regulations in force and a number of special regulations. The concession must not be given over to any other company without the permission of the Government.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FACES  
PERPLEXING BEER ISSUE

Whether Bars Should Be Opened in Few Wet Localities  
While Province Is Dry, the Question

VICTORIA, B. C., June 24 (Special Correspondence).—Having lost a large block of seats in the provincial legislature as a result of its favorable attitude toward beer, the British Columbia Government now faces another serious difficulty in the administration of the government control system here.

The question which the Government must decide is whether beer bars should be opened in those parts of the Province which voted for them in the beer plebiscite last week in view of the overwhelming general majority against the proposal in the Province as a whole.

Opponents of beer sale declare that the Government has no right to open beer bars as a result of the plebiscite, even though a few scattered communities favored this scheme. The law under which the plebiscite was held allows each community to decide the question for itself but it has been generally understood that unless there was a substantial vote for beer no bars would be opened.

## Government Embarrassed

This problem unquestionably is embarrassing to the Government, which has taken the stand that the present liquor system is intolerable and that beer bars seemed to offer the only solution for existing conditions under which bootlegging is an open scandal. The electors in almost every part of the province having rejected the beer scheme, the Government now faces what it has called an impossible law. That the Government lost four seats in Victoria and four outside the city, thus whittling down its majority almost to the point of disappearance, as a result of its attitude toward beer, is generally admitted by Government leaders now.

The people of Victoria and surrounding districts refused to elect a Government member—although men of the highest caliber were running—because they considered the Government a friend of the brewers, which it is. This suspicion, to the average elector at least, was confirmed by the fact that the Government granted an increase in the price of beer to be paid by it to the brewers on the eve of the election and made this increased price retroactive for two months.

Used as Campaign Capital  
Opponents of the Government charged, and the average elector frankly believed, that in return for this retroactive concession the brewers contributed campaign funds sufficient to pay for the Government's election campaign. This fact was hammered home by newspapers here

INDIAN FORESTS  
SURVEYED BY AIR

Thirteen Hundred Square Miles  
Covered by Aviators

CALCUTTA, May 29 (Special Correspondence).—Under the direction of the Survey of India and Burma forest departments, 1300 square miles of forests in the Irrawaddy Delta of Burma have recently been surveyed by air. The forest department is defraying the bulk of the cost in order to provide maps of the Delta forest, and also to supply information regarding the distribution of different types of forests.

To cover the area of 1300 square miles between 3000 and 4000 aeroplane photographs were taken and the usual working day involved a flight of more than 100 miles and a rise of 10,000 feet, from the Monkey Point Air Station at Rangoon to the scene of operations; three hours photographing, during which about 200 plates were usually exposed, and a return of 100 miles to Rangoon. Owing to the difficult and swampy nature of the ground, the survey of these forests of 1300 square miles area on the scale of three inches to one mile by ordinary land methods would have taken three years to complete, and would probably have cost nearly twice as much as by the aerial method now adopted. There is a further six months' work ahead, after which another couple of months will be necessary for the completion of the stock maps by officers of the forest department.

## THE SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF

# Fine Shoes

Thousands of Pairs—Superior in Quality  
Desirable in Style—at Prices Radically Reduced

Today there begins at this store a sales-event that has gained for itself prestige in occasions of its kind so firm that it might be termed an institution.

Each successive recurrence strengthens its position as the value-giving event of the season. Again at this occurrence, this Semi-Annual Sale of Fine Shoes presents its remarkable values in

Shoes for Women, Men, Girls and Boys  
In a Variety of Styles Which Includes  
Shoes for Every Occasion

There are shoes for general utility wear, for dress wear, sports shoes. Leathers and fabrics, as well as workmanship, are of high order of excellence. Prices are notably low in every instance.

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cleansing and fumigating  
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automobile upholstery.  
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1128 Grandview Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
Retail orders filled by mail.  
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and industry, the Illinois Merchants  
Banks have an unusually intimate  
contact with modern American busi-  
ness.

The officers of these banks conse-  
quently have a wide experience and  
are peculiarly fitted to give effective  
and intelligent attention to the needs  
of their commercial customers.

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## PAGEANT OF EMPIRE BEGINS ON JULY 21

Sir William Furse Says Story of  
England Will Be Shown in  
Salient Episodes

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 14.—"Let us now  
praise famous men." This has, used  
by Kipling in his "Stalky & Co.," is  
woven through the Pageant of Empire  
which is to be represented at the  
British Empire Exhibition from July  
21 to the end of August. Lieut.-Gen.  
Sir William Furse, the director, speak-  
ing to a representative of The Christian  
Science Monitor, said:

While the exhibition is showing  
where the Empire has arrived in a  
material way, we think it will have a  
fine effect, particularly on the younger  
generation. The young people at  
school and college, learning from  
books the history of England, are so  
young in experience that they are  
apt to think that the only thing that  
has happened is the Great War. We  
are taking the opportunity of showing  
them in an attractive way a section  
of episodes in the history of the  
Empire, and of the principal people  
who took a leading part in these  
episodes. For instance, the whole  
underlying feature of our power is an  
exceptional sense of desire of going  
overseas and discovering new lands.  
To point this, we have Cabot, in the  
pageant, starting from Bristol on his  
voyage of discovery and founding the  
oldest and smallest in size of the colonies—  
Newfoundland. Behind this, in a  
panorama of color and drama, come  
the rest of the discoverers, down to  
Captain Scott and the Antarctic  
expedition.

In the same way we want to show  
that it is not good having only that  
feeling of pioneering; there must be  
the missionary spirit, bringing learning  
and literature. Consequently, the  
pageant will bring, Caxton's original  
old-fashioned printing press on to the  
stage. Following it will come our  
great leader of literature, Shake-  
speare, and all his well-known char-

acters. There is the great part taken  
in our history by Queen Elizabeth and  
her sailors. The Thanksgiving after  
the defeat of the Armada is therefore  
pictured, when Queen Elizabeth is  
met at Temple Bar by the Lord  
Mayor and other dignitaries of the  
city of London.

It is hoped that the English fleet  
in the Mediterranean may be shown,  
while the scene in Queen Elizabeth's  
day will be true to the records of the  
period—in the street life, the dancing,  
a bout of quarterstaff, and fair folk  
going to the show.

The growth of Empire follows: The  
great trek, the discovery of the first  
diamond and of gold in South Africa  
are to be depicted, and a splendid  
spectacle of color and movement will  
represent the early days of India. Sir  
William continued:

The Dominions all have many  
episodes in their individual history  
which they will show to the children  
of the homeland and to others who  
have not, so far, had the chance of  
seeing it. The Dominions will probably  
bring the Empire more up-to-date  
than we shall do in the episodes of  
this island.

Then comes the Empire's Thank-  
sgiving. Sacrifice, loyalty, and love  
represented by small groups from  
India, the dominions and the colonies,  
bring their offerings to the mother-  
land. Some 12,000 men and women  
are giving their services to the Pa-  
geant. The Army Council is lending  
a battery of horse artillery, a squad-  
ron of cavalry, and two companies of  
infantry. They are being directed by  
a distinguished soldier in Sir William  
Furse, who is also a noted adminis-  
trator. The Pageant is his first cam-  
paign of the kind, but he brings to it  
not only great soldierly qualities but  
artistic associations. His brother is a  
well-known sculptor. His chief page-  
ant-master is Frank Lascelles, who  
directed the Harrow Pageant last  
year. Sir Edward Elgar is writing  
the music for the Pageant, and the  
program, which will be the only ex-  
planation of the brilliant scenes, is  
being written by Sir Charles Oman,  
the historian.

## Element of Unrest in Reichstag Strengthened by Radical Growth

Communist Action No Longer Ignored by Nationalists,  
Who Remain in Seats Awaiting Opponents' Attack

BERLIN, June 15 (Special Cor-  
respondence).—One more, the richly  
colored black, red, and gold flags of  
the German Republic are flying from  
the four corners of the Reichstag  
building, indicating that the House is  
in session. It is, however, a vastly  
different House from what it had been  
when last the four republican flags  
greeted the arriving deputies.

The growth in strength of the radical  
wings has brought an unmistak-  
able note of unrest into the Reichstag.  
The great difference between the  
present Reichstag and the last one is  
that while formerly the entire House  
evacuated the session hall whenever  
a Communist began a speech now the  
complete rank and file of the Na-  
tionalists remain seated deliberately  
waiting to be insulted.

Communist leaders  
The Communists have two ringlead-  
ers, Herr Koenen and Herr Schlegel.  
Herr Koenen is peaceful and is sent  
to the front whenever the Communists  
wish to adhere to parliamentary cus-  
toms. Herr Schlegel is used when-  
ever the Reds want to start Bolshe-  
vist propaganda. The star among the Reds,  
however, is Frau Ruth Gohke, better  
known by her maiden name, Ruth  
Fischer. Whenever the political de-  
bate reaches its height her shrill  
soprano can be heard from the  
benches of the Leftists.

The Nationalists are less vociferous.  
On the whole, they take very little  
interest in the proceedings of the  
House, and the only thing they ap-  
pear to be capable of doing is to shout  
"Heil!" whenever Ludendorff is at-  
tacked by the Communists. Their  
spokesmen speak with the harsh  
voices of the German officer, and  
their addresses so far have centered  
around the "golden era" of the inter-  
national and the "traitors of Novem-  
ber, 1918." When the debate be-  
comes very heated they crowd around  
the platform, shaking angry fists at  
the Reds, who also leave their benches  
and do the same.

Social Democrats Fewer  
Between these two parties the Lib-  
erals and the Social Democrats sit  
with mixed feelings. The Social Dem-  
ocrats occupy only half the seats  
they held before the elections, and  
since they retained the "golden inter-  
national" their party is composed solely  
of "heads." Their spokesmen are Herr  
Loebe, the speaker of the last House,  
and Herr Dittmann, who played a  
prominent part in the revolt of the

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## The Library A Government Information Service

THE tumult and the shouting of  
two great political conventions  
will soon have died away. The  
halls of the Senate and the House are  
deserted and the audience chambers,  
which only a short month ago were  
filled with sound and fury, are silent  
as the hills. Regardless of convention  
and congressional doings the orderly  
progression of government business  
goes on. The cessation of political  
activities has not caused a ripple in  
the stream of work issuing from the  
great buildings which house the exe-  
cutive departments.

The great publishing house has for  
a brief space ceased to turn out the  
Congressional Record and congress-  
ional bills, hearings and acts by the  
ton, but its presses are still busy with  
reports of the achievements of Gov-  
ernment in the fields of commerce,  
natural science, education and com-  
munity welfare.

These books and pamphlets have  
been given the unfortunate and repel-  
lent name of "Government Docu-  
ments," a name which has come to  
stand for something to be avoided—indeed,  
"dry as a Government document" is  
a term used to indicate the lifeless  
treatment of an uninteresting subject.

Many of these publications, however,  
are well written and well illustrated  
treatises dealing with subjects on  
which users of libraries are con-  
stantly seeking information, such as  
economic conditions in European, Asiatic  
and South American countries,  
management of crops, educational  
methods, household economics, inven-  
tions, and labor-saving devices.

### A Million Wasted

As many as 300,000 copies of  
these publications have, in one year,  
been issued by the Government Print-  
ing Office, and in a single year, ac-  
cording to the Government printer him-  
self, publications valued at approximately  
\$1,000,000 have been wasted in spite  
of the fact that the wasted matter was  
paid for with the people's money and  
produced for the people's information.  
During the war, when the librarians  
in regard to raising money for war pur-  
poses, should it become necessary for  
national defense or where American lib-  
erty is in peril. This is sound democ-  
racy. If this Nation should be compelled  
to defend itself against foreign aggres-  
sion, we hope we never will be called  
upon to show it. The monitor's method of rais-  
ing money to prosecute war is sound.  
It is just as proper to take the property  
of the person. The Government of the  
United States is of the people, for the  
people and by the people. Otherwise it  
would not have had a prohibition law.  
I know my State pretty well.

Our little city does not have a crim-  
inal case where we used to have a dozen  
under local option, a mild form of pro-  
hibition. The learned Dr. Nicholas  
Murray Butler must be laboring under  
a delusion, for in this State as well as  
in Chicago the law is being enforced  
with a vengeance. The soft drink per-  
sons are fast disappearing and the law  
violators are being punished good and  
heavy.

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been informing librarians and the gen-  
eral public of the progress of the bill  
and of the character of the proposed  
service.

A Clearing House of Information  
Briefly, this service is a clearing  
house of information between the Gov-  
ernment departments and the people,  
via the public libraries.

As matters stand at present the  
great body of a mighty volume of  
printed matter, pouring in thousands  
of tons from the Government printing  
office, is backing up in the cellars of  
the capital.

The congressional committee on  
printing pursues the policy of cutting  
down the printing of information, and  
of curtailing the distribution of what  
is printed.

Librarians are of the opinion that  
it is desirable to create a demand for  
widespread distribution of the printed  
information about Government activi-  
ties and on subjects which have long  
been carefully studied by Government  
experts.

To create this demand is one thing.  
To provide agencies in all parts of the  
country to attend to it, is another.  
The libraries stand pledged to serve  
as the agencies. The experts are  
equipped to provide the information.  
The printing office is prepared to print  
it. The Library Information Service  
Clearing House is the link needed to  
complete the chain. The cost of such  
a service would be \$23,500 a year—  
less than a fortieth part of the sum  
said to be wasted yearly. The Ameri-  
can Library Association, now in an  
annual session, has stood behind the  
proposed legislation from the begin-  
ning. Information of this kind, if properly  
assimilated, would surely help to re-  
move a portion of the existing igno-  
rance about the Government.

The feeling of the librarians with re-  
gard to the need for the service has  
not changed. In April, 1924, a peti-  
tion more than 50 feet in length, bear-  
ing the names of librarians in all parts  
of the country and urging considera-  
tion of the bill, was taken to the  
chairman of the Senate Committee on  
Education. Favorable action by this  
committee is expected.

Since January, 1920, a committee un-  
der the chairmanship of Director Bel-  
den of the Boston Public Library has

## Letter to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their  
suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for  
the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Upholding Monitor Peace Plan

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:  
I note the position the Monitor takes  
in regard to raising money for war pur-  
poses, should it become necessary for  
national defense or where American lib-  
erty is in peril. This is sound democ-  
racy. If this Nation should be compelled  
to defend itself against foreign aggres-  
sion, we hope we never will be called  
upon to show it. The monitor's method of rais-  
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cheese—and keeps the odor out of the room,  
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the kitchen or the pantry.  
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H. B. STANZ CO.  
100-102 Wisconsin Street  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

**Keep cool in one of these  
Men's Hot Weather Suits**  
Palm Beach, Mohair, Priestleys  
English Cloths in form fitting,  
sport and conservative models.  
9.85 Third floor—north  
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**Manhattan Bottling Works**  
570 27th Street MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**Swimming Suits**  
In an attractive assortment of  
colors, patterns and materials.  
Women's Suits \$1.75 to \$12.50.  
Men's Suits \$1.75 to \$10.00.  
Children's Suits \$1.00 to \$4.50.  
"The Most Interesting Store in  
Kansas City."  
Schmelzer's  
1012-1014 Grand Avenue  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

## SUNSET STORIES

### Molly's Birds

MOLLY was very happy. She and  
her mother and father were  
spending two weeks in the  
country and she had never been in  
the country before. She had always  
lived in the noisy, dirty city, and in a  
little house of the city that was particu-  
larly noisy and dirty, because her father  
was poor. Molly had never seen a  
real tree before and the only birds  
she had seen were a few sparrows  
and sometimes a dirty street swallow.  
So you can just imagine how excited  
she was when her father said that he  
had saved up enough money to spend  
two whole weeks in the country.

After a dusty trip on the train the  
family arrived at a little country sta-  
tion, where they found a ruddy-  
cheeked man with a long white  
beard waiting to drive them to their  
little house. Molly sat up in front  
with him and her mother and father  
sat behind in the back seat.  
The old man leaned over toward  
Molly with a kindly smile and said:  
"Would you like to drive, little girl?"  
She nodded and took the reins  
eagerly in her hands, because the gro-  
cer man had always often let her  
drive his horse and she knew how to  
do it well.

Soon they drove up to a dear little  
bungalow with a tiny front porch, and  
trees and bushes all around it.  
The next morning Molly jumped out  
of her bed and ran down the stairs  
and into the yard. Now the grocer  
man, who was a great friend of  
Molly and always gave her a little  
bag of his most delicious cookies  
when she came into his store, had  
often told her how when he was a  
boy and lived in the country he used  
to be able to make all the birds  
gather around him by making a particu-  
lar kind of squeak.

He said he would give the back of  
his hand a long, squeaky kiss, which  
was like the cry of most baby birds  
when they were frightened. This cry  
made birds fly up close to him to see  
what the noise was about. He had  
told Molly that when she went to the  
country she must be sure to try it.  
So, as Molly ran down the stairs  
and out into the yard, she was saying  
to herself, "I hope they'll come—I do  
hope they'll come."

She plumped herself down on the  
nice clean earth under the trees and  
began making the queer little squeak.  
Just the way the grocer man had  
told her. Molly made a brand new  
fledgling flutter to a branch near her.  
She made the noise again and they  
cocked their heads on one side and

chirped excitedly. Molly was excited,  
too. She made a queer little chirp  
back at them. She knew they were  
trying to talk to her, although she  
couldn't understand them. She ran  
into the house and got a few crumbs.  
They loved them and pecked them up  
hungrily.

And every morning Molly went out  
and chirped to her birds and fed them  
crumbs. She felt that they were her  
little family, and they made her very  
happy.

**DANISH KING LAYS  
MASONIC HEADSTONE**  
COPENHAGEN, June 14 (Special  
Correspondence).—The King of Den-  
mark assisted at the laying of the founda-  
tion stone of the new Masonic Lodge  
in Copenhagen, about 700 brethren  
witnessing the ceremony. The King  
made a speech, and three stones were  
laid as symbols of faith, hope and  
charity; the King himself laid the first.  
Prince Harold the second, and the Ad-  
vocate of the Supreme Court, M. Zahle,  
the third. Two glass cases containing  
copies of the Copenhagen newspapers of  
the day and specimens of the different  
current Danish coins were placed inside  
the stone and a silver plate was at-  
tached to the stone.

The new lodge has an aggregate floor  
area of 10,349 square meters, whereas  
the former only had 4,119 square meters  
floor area. The very stately building  
which is marked by its simplicity, with  
portal, columns, and moldings of French  
limestone, has three stories and two  
basements built with a combination of  
ferro-concrete and brickwork. The  
lodge now numbers more than 300  
brethren and the new building will be  
half as large as Copenhagen's famous  
new town hall and it is hoped that it  
will be ready for occupation in the  
autumn of 1925. The cost cannot yet  
be accurately ascertained, but it is es-  
timated as being upward of 4,000,000  
kroner.

## Remember to Serve Nafziger Cakes

"For Every Occasion"  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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OUR GOODS FROM FACTORY IN  
CARLOAD SHIPMENTS

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BATHING BEACH  
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For Men and Women  
Featuring  
SNUG FITTING HEELS

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And other  
famous pianos  
GENUINE  
VICTROLAS  
RADIO SETS AND  
EQUIPMENT

Harwood Band and  
String Instruments

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1013 WALNUT ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Tub Silks  
Georgettes  
Crepe de Chines  
Voiles  
Linen  
Eyelet Embroidery

We invite you to see them  
**JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY**  
KANSAS CITY

## GABRIEL SNUBBERS

There is no other  
"Keep you on Seat. Save your car."  
Price from \$17.50 to \$25.50  
per set installed

The Beach-Wittmann Company  
Dallas Oklahoma



## BARON F. KORANYI TO RAISE BIG LOAN

Hungarian Minister of Finance  
Will Also Start a New  
National Bank

BUDAPEST, June 1 (Special Correspondence)—One of the busiest men in Hungary is Baron Frederick Koranyi, Minister of Finance. Within the next few weeks he must raise an international loan of 250,000,000 gold crowns, start a new National Bank and prepare a report to Parliament on the state of the country. The bank has been founded, and it will commence operations soon; the budget for next year will be submitted to Parliament during July. These two facts are out and dried. It is the raising of the loan which is the most important issue, for on it depend to some extent the operations of the bank and the estimates contained in the budget. Baron Koranyi expects at least a part of this loan to become available within one month. On the strength of it he will fashion his budget. This loan is the crux of the whole situation. The French elections have delayed the raising of the loan because of the change of governments which became necessary. Representatives of the Hungarian Government have been working in London, Paris and Geneva for some time past and have been in touch with New York on the question.

In this connection, it appears that the omission of the loan in the New York market is to be postponed for a while, the bulk of the first issue to be taken up in London. The reason given is that the Czechoslovakian loan recently put before the public in New York met with a cool reception that it seems wiser to wait for the market to warm up.

Baron Koranyi gave an interview to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor on the financial situation in the country. The Finance Minister is naturally optimistic; he is glad that at last the League of Nations has taken charge of the reconstruction work and views most favorably the fact that an American, Mr. Jeremiah Smith of Boston, has been appointed Commissioner-General. He feels that Hungary will be able to justify all the details of the reconstruction scheme as outlined by the League of Nations. The Finance Minister said:

I regret that we have had to wait so long for the loan, more than a year. Could it have materialized sooner, we might have been able to have done with less than the 250,000,000 gold crowns. If we can balance our budget and stabilize our currency, the economic forces, which are now out of kilter, will function normally. We have now a deficit in the balance of payments and a deficit in the budget. Such deficits must now be paid in paper money. The loan will enable us to cover these deficits; with it I do not believe there will be a deficit in either branch by June 30, 1924. Of course, it depends somewhat on the results of the agricultural year. This year the lower parts of the country have had too much water, but on the whole we anticipate quite a good harvest.

As regards the new bank Baron Koranyi stated that the entire capital of 30,000,000 gold crowns had been subscribed. According to the agreement with the League of Nations, 50 per cent was paid on May 7, and the remaining 50 per cent falls due on July 7. Of the 30,000,000 gold crowns, only about 1,000,000 will represent foreign capital. Baron Koranyi explained that two circumstances reacted unfavorably to the taking up of subscriptions for the bank: the Vienna stock exchange crash threw Hungarian paper money on the market and absorbed much of the foreign currency which was needed to support the capitalization of the bank; the other factor was that the printers' strike occurred just at the moment when the publicity was most needed in the country. Therefore, a syndicate of Budapest banks took the remainder of the shares and is now selling them to the public on the same terms as previously offered by the Government. With regard to the proposed budget, the Finance Minister declared he hoped to present it in July. Continuing, he said:

It will be written on a gold basis, and with the support of the international loan, I propose to increase the taxes. I shall be able to do this because I believe that incomes are bound to increase slowly as economic conditions improve. Everything depends on the loan.

## NO LICENSE SYSTEM BRINGS BLESSINGS TO KIRKINTILLOCH

EDINBURGH, June 14 (Special Correspondence)—The Rev. Hugh Ryburn, Kirkintilloch, speaking on Temperance Night at the Free Church Assembly, said:

Ad-letterize your business

Grace V. Strahm Letter Co.

Perfect Reproduction of Letters and Rapid Printing

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REMARKABLE LINE OF GRAND PIANOS

Including the Mason & Hamlin, Chickering and the Americ. The only store in Kansas City selling both the Victor and Brunswick products. A complete musical service.

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MOVING LIEBOWITZ & SONS STORAGE, REFRIG. PACKING

MOVING PACKING PERKY BROS. TRANSFER & STORAGE CO. Benton 1966 Benton SHIPPING KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Town Crier of San Antonio for More Than Thirty Years



J. Myers at Work With His Megaphone and Baseball Bat

## San Antonio Still Boasts Its "Out West" Town Crier

San Antonio, Tex.

Special Correspondence

IN 1919 there were 223 apprehensions for drunkenness, in 1922 only 13. Two police court meetings were previously held in a week, now they were held once a month or once in 10 weeks. An application had been sent to the county council to reduce the police force by 25 per cent. The parish council had 44 fewer applicants for relief in 1922, in spite of a mill and a mine being closed down. The council had a balance of \$200 at end of 1923, and talked of reducing rates. The attendance of school children was the highest in the county. Many children were fed in the wet years, now only five children needed free meals. Prosecution for nonattendance and cruelty to children was now unknown.

The co-operative society, in 1919, sold 43,000 gallons of milk, in 1922 153,000 gallons. The records of the Savings Bank showed a steady rise, in spite of dull times. In 1921 it had a record year with \$56,000, but in 1922 it had risen to \$69,000—this, in addition to funds in the Municipal Bank (started in 1919), amounting to \$22,814. The sale of war certificates had risen from 1000 per week in 1922, to 2000 per week in 1923. Money in housing bonds amounted to \$63,000, and standing to credit in the co-operative store was \$26,000. All this showed that a gigantic license in Kirkintilloch was a gigantic success. Kirkintilloch and 17 other places had pierced the Hindenburg line of the drink traffic.

NEW ARAB PARTY

SEEKS PEACE WITH ALL IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, June 10 (Special Correspondence)—Acceptance of the British mandate over Palestine, co-operation with the Palestine Government, and a policy of peace and friendship with the Jews and all other races in Palestine, is the program of a new Arab Peasants' Party which has just been organized in the Hebron district. The organizers of the new party declare that it is their chief aim to secure such conditions of peace and order in Palestine that the people should be able to devote all their energy to the development of their farms and the general prosperity of the country.

To this end, the party will demand from the Government special measures for the protection of Palestine goods, a reduction of taxation, and a broadly designed scheme of agricultural education. The party desires that a new legislative council shall be set up in which Arab representatives shall take part, with a view to fostering self-government in Palestine.

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Hosiery Shop

Hosiery for all the family.

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Suits Pressed 50c

Cleaned and Pressed \$1.00

We Call and Deliver

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CLEANERS AND DYERS

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"The House of Courtesy"

Berkson Bros.

Women's Apparel

1108-1110 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Samuel Murray

"Say it with Flowers"

1011 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

San Antonio, Tex.

Special Correspondence

IN SAN ANTONIO, Texas, the town crier has refused to be displaced by the modern daily newspaper with its many extras, the radio and the news-reel. There, with the few exceptions that time and place demand, he remains as his predecessors of the history books were.

Instead of the short, tight-fitting knickerbockers, however, and cocked hat that the ancients used to wear, this modern town crier dresses to fit the occasion with typical "out west" boots and hat. But he has not discarded the faithful saddle-horse for an automobile or motorcycle. He would not give up old Charlie for the best "gas wagon" ever made. He says so himself.

This modern town crier, or rather this ancient town crier in a modern city, is J. Myers, who has been "town-crying" for more than 30 years. The greater part of the time he has spent in San Antonio. He is licensed by the city, and he is protected against any infringement of rights from others. He has the whole field to himself.

San Antonio would not part with Mr. Myers for the world. San Antonio without its town-crier wouldn't be San Antonio at all. Any native or tourist will agree to that. Somehow he seems to fit in naturally, anywhere you see him on the street, crying through a megaphone an important event, or inside a store, where he may be calling for new customers to come in to take advantage of a bargain sale.

You can't stay in the city very long without seeing him. Stand on the corner of any business block for a few moments and presently you will hear a voice above the roar of the traffic. It is a voice that would be heard in any sort of crowd. You look in the direction from which it comes and presently you see J. Myers riding up the middle of the street, astride Charlie, both horse and man richly decorated with streamers or placards that tell of whatever event Mr. Myers is advertising. It may be a baseball game; a new vaudeville company may be in town, or a new store is about to be opened. Whatever it is, the town crier cries it out through his megaphone and the placards on his horse and on himself tell about it. He also has a little burro that forms an important member of his staff on special occasions.

Mr. Myers is paid for his services by the firms or individuals whose business he advertises. He never lacks business. He knows no dull days; for his services are in demand by men running for office, auctions, store openings, clearance sales, baseball games and church dedications.

FRENCH-ITALIAN

ART LINDEN SHOP

E. M. HARRIS, Importer

For the Sunny Days—

We have a beautiful line of Japanese and Chinese Umbrellas

Careful Attention to Mail Orders

117 E. 11th Street Kansas City, Mo.

"Like Eating at Home"

Mrs. Wagner's Cafeteria

OLD CRIES SHOP

3210 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Home Made Candies

Old Prints, Etc.—at Novelty

Furniture—Rugs—Draperies

Direct from Wholesale houses and factories to you at small profit. Saving of 30% to 50%.

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ICE CREAM

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Phone Harrison 3963

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Southwest Corner 11th and McGee Sts.

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## PARIS PAYS HONOR TO ANATOLE FRANCE

Immense Auditorium at Trocadero, Built for 6000, Is Filled to Overflowing

PARIS, June 18 (Special Correspondence)—Anatole France, characterized by many as the greatest living Latin genius in the realm of letters, was lately honored by his countrymen at a representative meeting at the Trocadero, when the huge auditorium, capable of holding 4000 people, was filled to overflowing. M. France had intended leaving Paris earlier, but on learning of the meeting consented to stay over and be present. He occupied the presidential box with friends.

Enthusiasm ran high, and one could unmistakably sense the love and reverence the people of France have for this man, who may some day play as big a role as Voltaire in shaping the course of affairs of the nation. On his entry the applause was prolonged. The whole audience rose and many an arm was outstretched toward him as a token of affection and esteem. François Albert, Senator from the Vienne, one of the Senate's most distinguished orators, and president of the Ligue de l'Enseignement, under whose auspices the meeting was held, was the first to acclaim the author of "Les Deux ont Soit." Addressing M. France directly, he said that the people of France owed him boundless homage for having consented to interest himself in their lot. He had understood that humanity must be saved from the sword of Brumaire, the malice of Loyola, and corrupters with their gold, and therefore he had entered the struggle. Senator Albert asserted the late successes (the elections) had been a direct result of M. France's stand, and that many a link in oppression's chain had been rent asunder as a result of his writings.

Visibly moved by this tribute, the distinguished author rose and spoke briefly. He said: "What the people of France did at the elections was something grand. But let us not fall asleep in the flush of victory; do not let us forget that we have promised peace—peace first, and then amnesty." (Here M. France was alluding to the thousands of prisoners and offenders against the military laws that have been detained under the Poincaré régime.)

A lengthy program followed, including a speech by A. Aulard, the distinguished historian of the Revolution, and professor at the Sorbonne, who said that M. France was contributing his full share toward the peace founded on truth and justice. The appeal of the man of letters on the eve of the elections had contributed notably to the success of the more liberal elements of the Republic.

Léon Jouhaux, in the name of Labor, thanked M. France for his love for the workers. They in turn loved him, because he had taught them goodness and justice and was helping them overcome their greatest enemies—fear and ignorance. Scenes from plays by M. France were enacted by members of the Odéon Theater troupe, and the Countess de Noailles, France's greatest living poetess, recited a poem specially composed and dedicated to Anatole France.

Liberty of speech, thought, and the press should be one of the very first things observed by a proletarian government. We rise in indignant protest against the unrelenting persecution carried on by the Tcheka against free-thinkers, workmen and independent peasants.

We request the Soviet Government in the name of the most elementary sentiments of humanity and justice to put a stop to these cruelties that are being enacted in all the prisons and penitentiaries of the new Russia. Society cannot progress otherwise.

Finally we address a pressing appeal for the liberation of all political prisoners.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

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IT'S CLEAN—

WARNEKE'S

Butter Bread

Fresh Twice a Day

—and good!

KANSAS CITY, MO.

## INTERNATIONAL ANTI-WAR DAY SET FOR LATE IN SEPTEMBER

Date of Hyde Park No More War Demonstration  
Changed to Conform to Broader Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 20—The No More War demonstrations in Hyde Park will this year be held in September, instead of at the latter part of July, as in previous years. This change of date is in conformity with the proposal of the International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam, for an International Anti-War Day for the third week-end in September.

A preliminary circular has been sent to all peace councils and local No More War committees, urging them to put their machinery in motion at once for the purpose of organizing these demonstrations. It is hoped to secure the close co-operation of the organized trade union movement in this country, and negotiations to this end are in progress. It is anticipated that, wherever possible, processions will be held, culminating in big outdoor demonstrations.

The first part of the resolution which it is proposed to submit at this year's demonstrations is identical with the resolution of previous years, and the second portion is an extract from the speech the Prime Minister made to the House of Commons immediately after he had formed his government. It runs as follows: "This mass meeting of citizens sends fraternal greetings to the similar gatherings now being held throughout the world to express abhorrence of war and militarism, joins with them in declaring it to be the duty of all peoples and governments to strive for universal disarmament, and calls upon its own government to pursue a policy of international co-operation through a strengthened and enlarged League of Nations, the settlement of disputes through conciliation and judicial arbitration, and the creation of conditions which will make possible the convocation of an international conference to bring about an immediate reduction of armaments by mutual agreement."

Plans on Larger Scale  
This year's demonstrations are expected to be on a much more impressive and more highly organized scale than anything hitherto attempted, inasmuch as all responsibility for them has now been handed over to the newly formed National Council for Prevention of War, formerly the National Peace Council, which seeks to function as a federation rather than a society, and includes within its scope organizations and people, however divergent of opinion, who are definitely working against war.

This council has as its very able head James H. Hudson, M. P., a well-known educationist and peace-lover, and has been formed on the pattern of a similar organization in America, known by the same name, and with a membership of 10,000,000. The secretary of the American council,



## THE RADIO PAGE

SENDING WITHOUT CARRIER WAVE  
WIDENS RANGE ON LESS POWERSuccessful Radio Telephony From America to Britain  
Spurs Latter Country to Build Co-operating Station

Greater selectivity, wider transmitting range, absence of atmospheric noises and freedom from radiating receivers is promised with the development of the new system of transmission in which the carrier wave is eliminated. The carrier itself uses up two-thirds of the energy available and also makes it possible to receive great distances with very simple receivers which need not be super-sensitive.

Few persons realize that conversation was carried across the Atlantic Ocean in 1915. Last year after further development, officials of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company talked continuously throughout a period of more than two hours to an assemblage of 60 people in London.

Based on this latter success the British Post Office has recommended that a large station similar to the one used on the American side during this test be constructed, so that British engineers may co-operate with American engineers.

To achieve this long distance radio telephony, the carrier wave was eliminated and the energy ordinarily diverted in that channel was concentrated on sending well-modulated signals. The circuit used during the last test consists essentially of two modulators, two filters and three amplifiers. The accompanying diagram shows the system outlined in simplified form.

**Varying Band of Frequencies**  
The telephone speech currents due to the microphone give rise to a band of frequencies ranging from 300 cycles to 3000 cycles. These are combined by modulator No. 1 with a carrier current of 33,000 cycles from oscillator No. 1 to form what is known as side bands. One of these contains frequencies higher than the carrier and is known as the upper side band while the other contains lower frequencies and is known as the lower side band. One-third of the energy

is divided about equally between these two side bands and the remaining two-thirds resides in a carrier. This current is next sent through filter No. 1, which allows the power of the lower side band to pass but excludes most of that contained in the carrier and the upper side band.

It then passes to modulator No. 2, where it is combined with current having a frequency of 88,500 cycles from oscillator No. 2. This again gives rise to two side bands and a carrier. These are sent through filter No. 2. This time the side bands are sufficiently separated that the filter can effect a very complete isolation of this new lower side band. Having now prepared a band of frequencies extending from 55,800 cycles to 63,600 cycles, it is next amplified by three steps to a final power somewhat less than 150 k.w. and sent out to the antenna.

In the ordinary methods, used in radiocasting, for instance, both side bands and the carrier are radiated through the ether. Such a scheme, at best, is only one-third as efficient and, furthermore, occupies a space in the range of wavelengths about twice as wide as when the carrier and one side band are eliminated.

**Economy of Range and Power**  
This economy of both wavelength range and power is very important especially at long wavelengths and over great distances. Thus in the wavelength range between 5000 meters and 10,000 meters, the new system in which the side bands and the carrier are eliminated, seven telephone channels can be secured instead of four which would be possible were it necessary to transmit both side bands. It is as if the loads which were previously hauled on low broad gauged trucks were loaded onto narrow trucks. Such a change would obviously increase the capacity of any street.

In the usual method of transmission where both the carrier and side bands are transmitted, detection at the

## Apparatus for Transatlantic Radiocasts Without Carrier Waves



The Giant Water-Cooled Tubes Shown Are the Last Step in the Amplification of the Non-Carrier Wave System of Transmission. These Cabinets Represent 150,000 Watts. Only 1000 at the Most Are Used in Radiocasting at Present. This System Operates With Approximately One-Third the Energy Required by Carrier Wave Transmission. Two Laboratory Men Are Shown Holding One of the 10-Kilowatt Tubes. The Diagram Below Shows the Various Steps of This System of Transmission in Simplified Form.

receiving station is readily accomplished by permitting all of the components to pass through the detector. In case the carrier and one side band have been eliminated at the transmitting end, a total current must be supplied at the receiving end, having a frequency corresponding to the original carrier. This, of course, can be efficiently done for the power required in reception is very small.

Further tests will give information as to the practicability of establishing transatlantic telephone service, the best operating methods to be employed, the attitude of the public toward such a service, and many other factors necessary to be determined before the opening of any regular commercial service could be undertaken. The difficulties of the technical problems to be overcome are well indicated by the fact that atmospheric conditions often change so greatly that the amount of power required at one time to give audible speech in England may be 10,000 times as great as that required a few hours before.

## Question Box

118. I have been following with interest the articles on your new regenerative and intend building a set employing this transformer. There are a few points I would like cleared up. Will the set you describe be as selective and efficient as 201-A's are used instead of the tubes specified? I have a 36-volt rechargeable B battery and would like to use this if the hookup will permit. I am concerned about the size of the tickler coil. Would the rotor of a moulted rubber variometer do as well? I am using an eight-tube super-heterodyne and as the results I am getting are quite unsatisfactory am hoping the regenerative set will give all I am looking for. I think your radio page is the best of any I know of. G. A. S. Chicago.

(Ans.) Since you evidently have 201-A's on hand, it would be unwise to purchase new tubes as the first tube is the only one where a change need be made. Get a W. 11 or 12 or a 120 for the first place and use your A's throughout the rest of the set. Be sure that you have sufficient resistance in the lead to your first tube so as not to overload and blow it out. A B battery is a B battery and if in good condition will do in any set demanding B batteries. Therefore your rechargeable B is just the thing. A moulted rubber variometer ball would be excellent in this set. I certainly hope that the Browning circuit fills your need but unless your "super" is not up to the standard you can hardly expect better results with four tubes than with eight. The chances are that your big set is not "regenerating" the way it should. Thanks for the kind comment.

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RADIO STATION AT CLICHY  
HAS 10-KILOWATT CAPACITYNew Sending Apparatus Is Most Powerful in France—  
International Character of Programs Stressed

PARIS, June 14. (Special Correspondence)—The new French-built radiocasting station at Clichy is now the most powerful in the country, and it is hoped that it will reach not only all over Europe but America as well. Its 10-kilowatt capacity means that it is practically double the power of the old station. Local reception seems to be very good and the company gives three concerts daily.

At 12:30 p. m. the financial and commercial quotations and current news of importance are given out. Then follows usually the concert by the company's orchestra with a program varying from light to fairly heavy music. The popular taste is taken into consideration.

The 4:30 p. m. radiocasting follows the same order. After the concert there may be a talk. The other day, for instance, the librarian of the Aero Club of France spoke on Pelletier-Doisy's flight.

The evening concert is of course the best. Artists from the Opera and all the principal theaters of Paris participate in it.

## English Most Audible

\*Amateurs here are very fond of listening to the new Brussels station which has so far proved very satisfactory. Other European stations also get attention such as Berlin which radiocasts once a day, Copenhagen, The Hague, Lausanne and Geneva. The four latter are said to be not very powerful and incapable of being heard at any great distance.

The international character of these stations affords the radio fan much interest and variety. If you are learning Danish or Dutch for instance you can by studious application get the native twang undiluted. English is said to be the language that is the most audible.

Radio sets built here are unlike those in America. Even though made in a lesser quantity they are not so expensive. The most popular type on the market to date has proved to be the set with the panel layout on top and the tubes outside. Many perhaps might criticize this because American tubes notably are said to be fragile. European tubes are usually very strong, larger in size and generally give good results over a long stretch of time. This would seem to be borne out by the fact that the Bureau of Standards in Washington uses French tubes.

**Receiver Design Changing**  
Gradually, however, it is becoming more the vogue to place the tubes in

the set and the panel on the side to give it more the appearance of a piece of furniture. The set of the future will probably prove to be the portable kind. This type of construction is particularly advantageous in France with the strong French tube made at a fairly cheap manufacturing cost.

**CHURCH RADIOCAST CONSIDERED**  
COLUMBUS, O., July 1 (Special Correspondence)—A program of radiocasting under auspices of the Ohio Council of Churches is now in the hands of a committee for investigation and report to the executive committee. The administrative body points out that radio plans are being considered by denominational organizations and suggests prompt action be taken to keep religious radiocasting on a non-sectarian basis, free from the interdenominational competition which, it is maintained, has not proven effective in other fields entered by Protestant churches.

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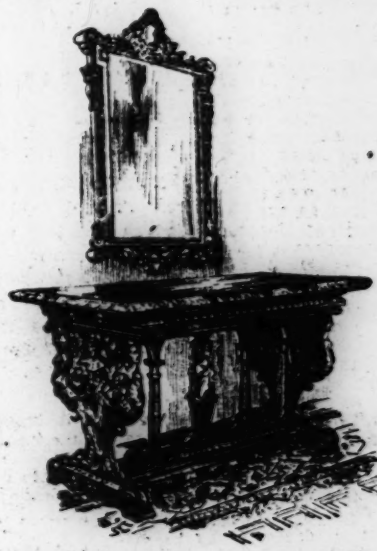
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## The Christian Science Monitor

An International Daily Newspaper

## Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

## FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 9

WLW takes the prize on titles of address for today with "For Better or For Worse" to be given by a politician. Senator "Pat" Harrison in his "key-note" speech certainly made it quite clear from a Democratic viewpoint that if the Democrats win the election it will be for the better and if the Republicans get in it will be for the worse. There was one consolation in hearing the Senator's speech. One felt afterward that even if G. O. P. politics were as bad as they were painted there could only be one change and that for the better. Here's hoping that the convention will have allotted to their heart's content and closed up the hail by the time this day's programs roll around.

Almost allied with politics, in that the paycheck of our politicians is obtained from this source, is a talk on the income tax (we should have said tax) from WHAA entitled "Some Misconceptions in Regard to Federal Taxation." It is pretty hard when one sees the waste of national energy, time and expense at a political convention and knows that the whole expense must be paid, after all, by the people. The oil indictments don't help much either. But then what are a few millions between friends? But radio is still free anyway.

## Program Features

## FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 9

**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**  
CKAC, Canadian National Radio, Ottawa, Canada (485 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Dinner music by the Chateau Laurier Orchestra; instrumental selections: "Canada's Provinces by the Sea," an address; dance music.  
WBZ, Westinghouse, Springfield, Mass. (267 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Dinner concert by the WBZ Trio, Springfield Studio.  
7:30 p. m.—Rede variety.  
7:40 p. m.—Concert by the WBZ Trio and Helen Estey Winkley, soprano; Mrs. Robert A. Case, accompanist; Springfield Studio.  
9 p. m.—Recital by D. H. Newell, baritone, Boston Studio.  
11:30 p. m.—Leo Reisman and his orchestra.  
12 p. m.—Songs by Bill Coby and Jack Armstrong.  
WEAF, American Tel. & Tel. Company, New York City (493 Meters)  
10 a. m.—Rita Roloff, pianist; young mothers' program; market and weather reports.  
m.—Al Friedman's Orchestra; Virginia Glover, pianist; Nina Marmo.

8 p. m.—Cleveland Plain Dealer musical. WLW, Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, O. (428 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Original compositions by H. H. Walker, songs by Mary Steele and piano; songs by Sade Elizabeth Huck.  
8:30 p. m.—Popular music presented sympathetically by the Virginia Entertainers.  
9 p. m.—Talk: "For Better or for Worse."  
9:10 p. m.—Program by the Wurliitzer Musical Trio.  
9:30 p. m.—"Tonight's dinner" and a special talk by the Woman's Editor.  
12 m.—The Detroit News Orchestra.  
3:10 p. m.—Concert by Schumann's Concert Band from Belle Isle Park.

**CENTRAL STANDARD TIME**  
KTV, Westinghouse, Chicago, Ill. (556 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Dinner concert radiocast from the Congress Hotel.  
7 p. m.—Musical program: Emilia Gripari, soprano; Sallie Menkes, accompanist; Earl Wetland, pianist; Saint Procopius Choir; detailed program will be announced by radio from KTV's studio in the Commonwealth Edison Building, where this program will be given.  
8 p. m.—"Good Roads" report furnished by the Chicago Motor Club.  
9 p. m.—Midnight Revue. This is a Westinghouse feature.  
WMAQ, Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill. (448 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Stories for children by Miss Katherine Waller.  
8 p. m.—Weekly Northwestern University lecture: Prof. Edward T. Williams of the University of California, on "Oriental Immigration."  
8:30 p. m.—John Howatt, chief engineer of education in Chicago.  
8:40 p. m.—"Around the World on 25," by John Fisher Anderson.  
9 p. m.—Talk from one of the Chicago characters.  
9:15 p. m.—Miss Hazel O'Neill, soprano; J. A. Baugle, baritone.  
WHAA, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. (464 Meters)  
12:30 p. m.—"Some Misconceptions in Regard to Federal Taxation," by Prof. F. H. Knight.  
KSD, Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo. (446 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Music and specialties from the Del Monte Theater.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## "The Love of the Three Kings"

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 30.—It was on the evening of April 16, 1909, when his play, "La Cens delle Belfe," was presented for the first time at the Argentine Theater in Rome, that Benelli, a comparatively unknown poet and dramatist, walked into that playhouse, humble and obscure, to walk out of it triumphant and famous. His early struggles for recognition and reward had been long and persistent. He was compelled to make his way in the world—no easy matter for a young man such as he, shy, sensitive, fastidious, reserved, and somewhat humorless, with a teeming, colored imagination, and all the temperamental intensity of the born dramatist, and of the lyrical tragic poet, burning behind masks that veiled the inward man.

No wonder he seemed to fall, whether as editor of some Italian magazine or as a poet, misunderstood, and darkly feeling his way. Benelli took to the study of plays—of Shakespeare and the Greek tragedians among others. An early drama of his, called, "The Error," ran for one night only at Milan, and was followed by a bitterly satirical comedy which aroused a storm of disapproval.

But Benelli persevered, and, as we have seen, that new, strong, and tempestuous tragedy of Florence in the days of Lorenzo the Magnificent, "La Cens delle Belfe" made for him an immediate and European reputation. On March 2, 1910, a version in French alexandrines, by Jean Richepin, was produced at the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt, with Sarah herself in the male rôle of Glanetto; and an English version prepared, if I remember rightly, by Miss Marjorie Bowen, was later produced in London by Mr. Henry Ainley under the title of "The Jest." It had no great success in England, but Benelli, with this and other works, rekindled his native drama. His command over the harmonies of the Italian tongue, incommunicable in any other language, his love of color and of the picturesque, his strong sense of the theater, his lyrical romanticism, and the subtle, often wistful, and occasionally profound turn of his thought, have enabled him to restore fresh life and vigor to the European costume play.

"L'Amore del Tre Re," the lyrical

tragedy which that courageous young institution, the Pax Robertson Salons, has just produced at Chelsea, for the first time in English, in a translation by A. McCune, is a dramatic poem set in a remote Italian castle, in the middle ages, and purports to deal, as also does the same author's "Rosamunda," with one of the many struggles between the barbarians and the Latins; though Benelli, one suspects, set his theme in that period simply in order that he might be free to follow his penchant for medieval color and line, the play being, in fact, no more than a love-poem bearing certain analogies to the same author's more successful drama, "The Mask of Brutus," and also, by the vagueness of its period, receiving the earlier dramas of Maurice Maeterlinck.

"The Love of the Three Kings," indeed, though on the whole individual in treatment, is reminiscent of several writers. No one can hear the music of the verse and savor the lyrical quality of its conceits without remembering d'Annunzio, nor can any English spectator of this play fail to ask himself whether Benelli had not "Romeo and Juliet" in mind when he wrote it. The parting of Piora and Avito, at dawn, suggests Shakespeare's lovely alba; the final acts of the two plays, both set in the darkness of a crypt, are sometimes analogous even to the very words, and in their common quality of wonder, the plays also, and very happily, connect.

A love poem, such as this, with little action and relying much upon costume, atmosphere, and speech, is difficult upon so small a stage, and with such limited scenic resources. The players, consequently, were not wholly successful; but their performance was conscientious, and I liked the way in which Mr. Bryce Moir delivered many of Archibaldo's lines. The lovers, played by Miss Pax Robertson and Mr. Ivain March, were less convincing, but both were earnest, both pleasing to the eye, and Miss Robertson conveyed cleverly that sense of wonder of which the play is full. We all appreciated, too, Miss Arrowsdon's preliminary talk, in the course of which she said interesting and pertinent things concerning the dramatist whose work was to be presented. This society has now put on 50 plays, most of them not otherwise easily accessible to English readers.

## Music News and Reviews

## Recent London Recitals

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 30.—Myra Hess and Lionel Tertis have joined forces in a series of piano and viola sonata recitals at Wigmore Hall. The first took place on June 12 with a program containing the Twelve Variations on a Theme of Mozart, Op. 40, by Beethoven; a sonata, Op. 10, No. 1, by Brahms; and the Sonata, Op. 120, No. 1, by Brahms.

It cannot be said that the Beethoven Variations go very well in a viola version, but Myra Hess and Lionel Tertis played them with such point that their choice was justified. The juxtaposition of the Brahms and the Dohnányi sonatas was clever; the two stood side by side, like the Great and Lesser Mythen on the Lake of Lucerne. The sonatas are just as obviously related to each other, and though the Brahms touches greater heights, the Dohnányi maintains its interest steadily. In both works the performance could hardly have been bettered.

William Primrose, a young violinist who earned good opinions when he made his debut last year, was responsible for another attractive recital, also on June 12, but this time at the Aeolian Hall, with O'Connor Morris as his pianist. Between them they gave a sound performance of John Ireland's Second Sonata, in A minor, for violin and piano. Lassitude in the first portion of the slow movement was compensated by their excellently chosen time and phrasing at the opening of the twelve-measure section, while the finale went with a real swing. The rest of the program was compiled from things that form a violinist's stock repertoire—Spanish Dances by Sarasate and Poldowski, the Adagio and Fugue (unaccompanied) from the Sonata in G minor by Bach, a Giga and Capriccio by Geminiani and Vercelli, and the Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso by Saint-Saëns. Anyone with knowledge of the violin will see at once these represent two totally distinct schools of violin playing. William Primrose does equally well in either. His tone is handily and exceptionally strong and sure, and he seems to have all the technical gifts, save that of an impassioned singing tone. Possibly that is more a matter of individuality than technique, though his over-obvious vibrato and tendency to get the surface tone of the strings may have something to do with it. His interpretation displayed kindred qualities. He is thoroughly adept in all styles, but his Bach Adagio lacked perspective and his Saint-Saëns was a little matter-of-fact. Experience must complete his education.

O'Connor Morris was concerned as

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identity will be concealed from the jury. The names of the participants in this competition (except that of the prize winner) will not be revealed to anyone, save with the special consent of the composer.

No award will be made in case the jury should decide none of the submitted work is worthy of the prize. All music will be returned at the expense of the sender, and no responsibility is taken for manuscripts lost in transit. Manuscripts not claimed within one year after the date of the award of the prize will be destroyed.

The compositions must be sent to: Hugo Kortachak, 1054 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

## San Diego Music Festival

SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 25 (Special

Correspondence)—The second annual

12-day music festival in this city is

now under way, having opened at the

organ pavilion in Balboa Park Sunday

afternoon with a concert by the Scio

Band, assisted by Otto Jeancon, basso;

Gertrude Peterson, harpist, and Ida

Stevens, pianist. On Monday evening

the program was furnished by the

Orpheus Quartet and the Marine Band.

Last evening the Naval Training Sta-

tion band and chorus of 300 voices

furnished the program at the municipal

auditorium.

This evening the Morning Choral

Club, a woman's chorus of 80 voices,

will give a recital. For tomorrow

Royal A. Brown, organist, will give

a special recital on the Spreckels out-

door organ, in honor of the city's

official organist, Dr. Humphrey J.

Stewart, the program to be made up

of Stewart compositions.

Other dates during the festival will

be taken by the Elks Chanters, the

Junior Orchestra, a community sing,

the Marine Band, the Carol Club, the

Caldwell Club and Dr. Stewart. The

Community Music Association is al-

ready planning another week of music

in October.

"Recoil" at the Capitol

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30.—Capitol The-

ater—"Recoil," a motion picture from

the novel by Rex Beach, directed by T.

Hayes Hunter.

Without the authentic backgrounds

that range from Deauville to Monte

Carlo this picture would doubtless fall

far below its present ranking, for the

scenario offers little beyond the novel

of a grizzled husband's studied

retribution. Betty Blythe and Mahlon

Hamilton are both excellent as the il-

lascious Americans who float through

the gilded mazes of smart French

watering places, and the story is con-

sistently unfolded, though many of the

verbal ornaments that grace the

screen are very trying.

But after the built-up bits of Paris

and the Riviera that are so often en-

countered in the American pictures, it

seems positively thrilling to wander

screen-wide over the fair face of

France. Somehow to look off the ter-

races at Monte Carlo to the crescent-

shaped harbor full of graceful yachts

and sparkling in the sunlight seems

worth a lot of movie waddle. "Re-

coil" gives a splendid chance to

stretch one's pictorial legs, all the

while comfortably seated in the com-

modious couches of the Capitol.

R. F.

Beginning July 7, the Threshold Play-

house of New York will present an

bill of Japanese dances and plays, un-

der the direction of Michio Ito, in-

cluding a revival of "Bushido," which

was first produced by Mr. Ito for the

Washington Players.

The Concord (Mass.) Art Association

will open its summer exhibition on July

4, "Memories of Antislavery," by Eliza-

beth Wentworth Roberts, will be shown.

This canvas, recently completed, is a

portrait group of 16 Concord men who

served in the Civil War.

The Spingarn Medal, awarded annu-

ally to the American who has achieved

descent for the highest achievement in

some field of human endeavor, goes this

year to Roland Hayes, Negro tenor.

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## Elizabeth H. Thomas

Memorial Exhibition

Provincetown, Mass., June 30

Special Correspondence

AT THE Provincetown Art As-

sociation Gallery, a memorial ex-

hibition of the work of Elizabeth

H. Thomas is being held. The spa-

cious, well-lighted gallery with all the

simplicity of the town itself makes

ideal quarters for the work of an ar-

tist who found her inspiration in that

very vicinity. It suddenly dawns upon

the gallery visitor that some "modern"

art is no more at home on the red

plush walls of the luxurious gallery

than gingham at the opera. With all

the outpoken intensities of color and

inclusiveness of style that have come

to mark Provincetown creations there

is nothing at all superlative to the

visitor who has wandered through the

town, and grown accustomed to the

rich coloring of geraniums, and

poppies and old-fashioned garden

flowers.

The inclusion of paintings by the

artist done over a period of many

years shows a complete change in

style in her later work from the early

academic mode. This is not an un-

usual occurrence among modern ar-

tists. A dozen water colors painted

many years ago reveal the artist in a

stage of utmost delicacy when there

could not be too great a refinement

of tones that fairly dissolved in the

smooth ivory surfaces. The early

work had the tight precision and fine

quality of the miniature. At the other

extreme are the last things, done in

a manner brief and direct. The jux-

taposition of pink and flamingo, vio-

let, yellow and blue, with no attempt

at grading tones, was a radical

enough departure from the ultra-re-

finement of the early days. Evanes-

cent illusive brush strokes replaced

firm, meticulous ones. In many por-

traits rustic types were substituted

for the former aristocratic ladies.

In her later things Miss Thomas

seemed to be working toward a more

significant unity. There is a broad

patterning of shapes and colors. Vivid

fruit is placed against heavily figured

textures. Dreamy ladies become a part

of the decorative scheme, scarcely

emerging beyond the wall design of

which they are really a part. Red

gladioli, all lemon yellow vase. Tiger

lilies, cactus dahlias, larkspur, and

trumpet flowers offer magnificent

color.

Even in the less consistent days of

her evolution from the old style, Miss

Thomas did not forget what was fun-

damental in her early training. Even

though she may seem too freely ex-

perimental, and, possibly to some per-

son, not on the right track, there is

a consciousness in the observer of the

certainty and training in essentials.

With such a background experiment

is justified, and Miss Thomas' ex-

periment was interesting and important.

D. A.

Victoria and Albert

Museum Acquisition

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 30.—The Victoria

and Albert Museum has recently pur-

chased, with the assistance of a grant

from the National Art Collections

Fund, a writing cabinet, signed

Samuel Bennett, London, fecit.

This is an important example of Eng-

lish furniture of the time of Queen

Anne, made of walnut wood, with mar-

quetry decoration of arabesque orna-

ment in light wood. The upper part,

closed by a door inset with a mirror,

framed with fluted pilasters and pan-

els of inlaid ornament, contains a cup-

board and shelves, in which the archi-

tectural motive suggested in the de-

coration of the exterior is cleverly re-

peated. The lower part, with slope

front and drawers, is fitted with a cen-

tral cupboard flanked by drawers and

pigeonholes. The whole is sur-

mounted by a pediment with carved

scrolls and shield.

This piece of furniture is of unusual

importance from more than one point

of view. It is a distinguished example

of English furniture of the early part

of the eighteenth century, and marked

by high quality of workmanship. The

fact that it bears the signature of the

maker (inscribed on the inner surface of

the door) makes it of particular value

as a record, for it was not the usual

practice for cabinetmakers in England

to sign their furniture. Two other

signed examples of the work of Sam-

uel Bennett are known, one of which

further shows that he lived in Mon-

mouth Square, London. The fine pro-

portion of the details and the re-

straint and good taste of the orna-

mental details give this cabinet special

value as an example for students. The

cabinet is at present exhibited in the

West Hall of the museum, near



## CANADIAN OFFICE

WASHINGTON, July 2—Manufacturers in the United States will be rendered special service in the Canadian market by a new office to be opened soon in Ottawa by the United States Department of Commerce, according to an announcement here.

Lynn W. Meekins, for the last two years New England district manager of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has been appointed trade commissioner to Canada, and will be in







46,353 ears, 1264 under the week  
 ore, but 2584 more than 1922, while  
 7 under 1921, 191 ears, 1264 under  
 1921, but 1142 more than the previous  
 ore, 2997 above 1923 and 1878 more  
 in 1922.  
 Total loadings were 140,807 cars, 2555  
 more than the week before, but 42,598  
 under 1922, while 44,603 more than 1922.  
 Loadings of ore were 57,305 cars, 2790  
 under the preceding week, 24,730  
 under 1923, and 6395 under 1922. Coke  
 loadings were 41,000 cars, 10,000 more  
 than the previous week, 7503 under 1923, and  
 7000 under 1922.  
 Total loadings of merchandise and less-  
 en-carload-lot freight totaled 146,676  
 tons, 10,000 more than the week before,  
 1923, and 7676 under 1922. Mis-  
 caneous freight loadings were 321,378  
 tons, 2392 more than the previous week,  
 19,287 under 1923, while 4576 more  
 than 1922. Loadings of forest products  
 totaled 67,586 cars, 863 under the week  
 before and 10,203 under last year, but

The following securities sold at auc-  
 tion today:  
 50 Ipadwig Mills pf 48%, up 1/2  
 1 Ludlow Mfg. Assoc. 139 1/2-139, off 2  
 3 Washington Elec. Trust 84 1/2  
 10 General Elec. pf 100, off 1/2  
 9 Lowell Elec. Light 139, off 1/2  
 60 Fall River Elec. Lt. 33 1/2, off 1/2  
 10 American Gas Tr. 100, off 1/2  
 10 Heywood & Wakefield pf 105 1/2, up 1/2  
 5 Walter M. Lowrey 75, up 1/2  
 10 American Bond & Mort. 115 1/2  
 10 American Mfg. com. 8  
 30 Collyer Insulated W 120-115 1/2, off 17 1/2  
 10 Johns. Insulation Co. 100, up 1/2  
 10 Reed-Prentice pf 20, off 1/2  
 7 Natl. Shawmut Bank 50 1/2, off 2 1/2  
 10 First Natl. Bank Boston 48 1/2  
 1 First Natl. Bank Boston 48 1/2  
 1 Second Nat. Bank Boat. 43 1/2, up 5 1/2  
 10 Suffolk 100, off 1/2  
 13 Hamilton Mfg. 34 1/2, off 1/2  
 1 East Middlesex St. Ry. 100, unchanged  
 10 Boston Rubber Shoe 7 per cent, off  
 7 75 1/2, up 1/2  
 1 American Glue com. 25 1/2, off 1/2  
 10 The Ex. 100, off 1/2  
 15 Blackstone Val. Gas & Elec. com. 100



**MANY TRACK AND  
FIELD ENTRIES**

## Over 1400 Athletes in Final List for Big Olympic Games Event

**PARIJS, July 3 (AP).—Announcement of the final entry lists today reveals that a total of 1430 athletes, representing 45 nations and comprising the greatest field in Olympic history, will battle for the international track and field laurels, beginning next Sunday, in the Colombus Stadium.**

The individual events; the 100-meter dash has the largest field, 97 athletes, representing 35 nations, while the 400-meter relay is the most popular event contest, with 121 entries from 20 nations.

The 800-meter run, which has drawn 67 entries from 27 nations, now is expected to become the "keenest" battle among the middle distance races.

Analysts predicted that the star American quarter, W. B. Richardson, S. C. Enck, Ray Dodge and J. M. Waters—who encountered little opposition at the world championships D. A. Lowe and H. B. Stallard, while Norway has Hoff and Sweden Sven Lundgren. There will be added interest if Nurmi runs, but the Finnish ace now is expected to be held for the longer distances.

Despite previous word reaching the American camp, Charles Hoff, the Norwegian, says he is the greatest all-around

athlete in Europe, is entered in the pole vault, for which he holds the world's record. He is a very capable athlete, however, that he may have to keep out of his favorite event and concentrate on the three others in which he is entered, the 100-, 200- and 800-meter runs and the decathlon.

Now that J. W. Ray has been withdrawn from the 1500-meter run, main interest in this event is centered on the two Finland and Edwin Wide of Sweden, the brilliant Scandinavian rivals who have had many close races, though neither has been particularly victorious. Both are also entered in the 800-meter run. Wide set a world's record for the 800-meter run a year ago when he covered the distance in 8m. 39.9-5s.

There are 18 runners entered in the fewest competitors, 18 representing 10 nations, of which the United States has four stalwarts who are expected to score a few points.

The entries cover 26 events, in one of which—the cross-country—individual as well as team first places count, thus providing 27 gold medals altogether.

There are 22 entries in the 100-yard dash and the two relays are the only events attracting more than 30 entries each, the others averaging about 50.

In the marathon, the classic and concluding race of the games, has 52 entries from 22 nations. Aside from the six Americans who are generally admitted to have excellent chances in this

The Americans and Finns met yesterday at the first time during the workouts at the Columbus Stadium and mingled in a friendly way on the battlefield. The Finns, who are the favorites for the world's athletic supremacy beginning Sunday.

The largest crowd which has yet visited the Olympics, including several hundred American enthusiasts, witnessed the practice of athletes of nearly all of the two score nations entered in the 100-meter dash. The American national team, centered upon the Finns, who had their first workout since their arrival, and upon the Americans, who had their first workout for the hardest two-hour workout they have as yet had here.

The Finna, whose squad of nearly 60 men, including 10 women, arrived for

nine first places at the Olympic Games four years ago, as well as several new stars, also made a formidable impression. The British runner, who had just joined the rival team, promised the keenest battle for points.

All eyes of the observers were turned upon Nurmi. He was among the first to start, and he was the first to be joined by Ray, who gave the onlookers a thrill by carrying his Finnish rival at a fast pace in a 1500-meter workout, while the proportions of an Impromptu race.

Ray, "under wraps" pulled out from a little group of runners, Nurmi responding to the challenge and quickly following him. The two men made a fine match, strike, but not as smoothly as the little American. Rounding the last turn they started. Ray, keeping two yards ahead, made an astonishing start, and he pulled up to the finish line, adding

It developed yesterday that despite the fact that Nurmi made fine time recently in the 800-meter event, he is not likely to start at this distance, the Finnish officials indicating their belief that he had better conserve his strength principally for the 1500 and 5000-meter race finals which come the same afternoon. Nurmi is most anxious to triumph in these races which, as a result of a

The Americans took advantage of their last opportunity to test the stadium track, the entire team being put through its paces with the exception of a few who were not in condition. Coach Robertson expressed keen satisfaction

over the showing of the athletes which he characterized as the best since their arrival. He especially praised the work of the sprinting veterans J. V. Scholz, N. Y. A. C. and Loren Murchison, Newark A. C. who showed flashes of real speed in the 50-yard sprints. The 400-meter relay team in yesterday's workouts was made up of Francis Hussey, Stuyvesant High School, New York, L. A. Clark, Johns Hopkins University, I. A. Leconte, Meadowbrook Club, and

The middle-distance runners were also given hard-time tests. R. B. Watson, Illinois A. C., showing his heels to Lloyd Hahn, Boston A. C., R. B. Baker, Illinois A. C., and W. O. Spencer, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, who finished in that order, in the 1,600-meter trial in which Watson

The fact that Ray is not scheduled to meet Nurni caused him to drop out at the last lap of the 3000-meter workout which W. L. Tibbets Jr., Harvard, finished in 8m. 48 3-5s, leading Leo Larives, Holy Cross, E. B. Kirby, Cornell, C. R. Pryn, Ohio State University, and Marvin Rick, N. Y. A. C.

Coaches found considerable fault with the Columbus track, which they described as slow and "cuppy." Robert

son expressed the opinion, however, that it would tend more to slow up the sprinters than the long-distance runners.



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Better Class Tailoring

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FANCY GROCERIES AND MEATS



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**Quality Bakery Goods at WEBER'S HOME BAKERY**  
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If better groceries were to be had we would have them.  
Phone R. 1. 787 4810 6th Ave. Rock Island, Ill.

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DRY GOODS, NOTIONS  
AND ICE CREAM  
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Insurance  
3009 19th Ave. Phone R. 1. 1443

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Expert Operator—All Work Guaranteed  
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Come see what we can do.

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FOODS THAT SATISFY  
Phone: 100, 101, 102, 103  
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Greetings Cards—Engraving—Picture Framing—Gifts.  
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Phone 3742

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ORIAN A. GALITZ  
PHONOGRAPHS—RECORDS—SHEET MUSIC  
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Rugs Cleaned and Repaired  
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SPORT HATS HOSIERY

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Lawn mowers sharpened—kerosene—repairs  
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Dry Goods and Furnishings  
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Special Delivery Service—REWEAVING  
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J. N. PAPPALON, Proprietor

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Home Cooked Foods and Bakery Goods

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TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK  
A STATE BANK

Under Clearing House Supervision  
Good local securities for the thoughtful  
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PARISIAN  
CLEANERS  
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FLORIST  
Fine and Center Streets  
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Fraternal and labor organizations  
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IS FOR SALE IN FORT WAYNE, IND.,  
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St.

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MAKERS OF GOOD  
UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE

SPECIAL PRICES on Bedroom, Dining  
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Hotel, N. W. cor. Illinois and Wash-  
ington Sts.; Everett Shipman, S. W. cor.  
Pennsylvania and Market Sts.; Max Mar-  
cus, N. E. cor. Illinois and Market Sts.;  
C. J. Lindsay, N. E. cor. Illinois and  
Washington Sts.; Chas. T. Schofield,  
cor. Kentucky Ave. and West Wash-  
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Make your stone look different with  
a white gold mounting.

**HENRY ANDERSEN**  
MOUNTINGS DIAMONDS

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EXPERT WATCHMAKER  
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Flowers for All Occasions  
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WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING  
All Work Guaranteed—Reasonable Prices  
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GOWNS AND SUITS—RIDING HABITS  
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WATCHES AND SILVERWARE  
on our charge account plan at cash prices.

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We buy, sell and exchange real  
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VINE WATCH REPAIRING  
**H. CLYDE ST. JOHN**  
Estimates Promptly Given on All Work  
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Outdoor Grown—Get Your Flowers Fresh from  
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Try Stall No. 12, Producers' Market  
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Fine residence work a specialty  
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Men's Half Soles, sewed, \$1.25  
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Men's Rubber Heels, 50c  
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ONLY THE BEST OF LEATHER USED—  
Work called for and delivered.  
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Until July 10th, 1924  
Delivery service to Calumet district, includ-  
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**The Killian Co.**  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, U.S.A.

**Deneche's**  
A good department store for family  
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Our goods must make good  
or we will.

**THE BOYSON CAFETERIA**  
STRICTLY HOME COOKING  
The best food obtainable, prepared by one of  
the best of expert lady cooks.  
301-303 FIRST AVENUE

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MUSIC  
SERVICE—  
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IF IT'S ELECTRICAL, SEE US.  
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"HOME OF QUALITY GROCERIES"  
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Distinctive Apparel for Women  
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Walnut and Fourth Street  
Business Solicited in every depart-  
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Join our Statement Savings Club  
Capital and Surplus \$700,000

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Exclusive Cards and Gifts

A GOOD PLACE FOR YOUR OFFICE  
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Clean, Convenient, Excellent Service  
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Good place to eat  
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Excellent Food Moderate Prices

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News Stand, 209 5th Street.

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"Style in quality women's apparel"

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Many unusual values in all departments  
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"Klasy Kleeners"  
MASON CITY ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.  
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Fireproof Storage Long Distance Moving  
"HOUSE OF SERVICE"  
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Quality Grocers

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WE CLEAN OR LAUNDER  
Wearing apparel and everything in the home  
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General Insurance and Bonds  
FAHR'S  
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AND KODAK FINISHING  
Over 121 South Market Street

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IS FOR SALE IN OTTUMWA, IOWA, on  
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Newsstand, Ottumwa, Ry. and Light Bldg.,  
Second and Market Sts.

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"BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW"  
Drain Tile, Face Brick,  
Building Tile  
Sheffield Brick & Tile Co.  
SHEFFIELD, IOWA

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IS FOR SALE IN SIOUX CITY, IA., on  
the following news stands: Sioux City  
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Western R. R. Depot News Stand.

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Flower and Beauty Shop  
Flowers, Hair Bobbing, Marcelling and  
Manicuring  
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IS FOR SALE IN WATERLOO, IOWA, on  
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## KANSAS

## Arkansas City

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IS FOR SALE IN ARKANSAS CITY,  
KAN., on the following news stand: Sweet  
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## KANSAS

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On the Concrete Highway  
GAS CITY, KANSAS

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WHEN IN IOLA EAT AT  
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GOOD MEALS—HOT AND COLD DRINKS  
FANCY HANDICRAFTS—FINE CANDIES  
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Best of everything in Groceries  
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Personal Shopping Service  
General Merchandise of Quality

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Dry Goods—Men's Furnishings  
Guaranteed Shoes for the Whole Family  
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MARCEL WAVING  
SOFT WATER SHAMPOO  
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A BETTER PLACE TO EAT

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Rental and Sales Service  
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Also Special Plate Luncheon and Dinner  
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"Kansas City's greatest shoe values"  
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UNIQUE GIFTS—INTERIOR FURNISHINGS  
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Est. 1919

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Cleaning and Repairing Oriental and Domestic Rugs  
One Address Only  
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MINNIE A. BOUTWELL  
Armons and Troost  
Serving continuously from  
8 A. M. to 8 P. M.  
Afternoon Tea and Special  
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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Place of the Nibelungenlied

THE true epic becomes the rallying point of a people at any great national crisis. At the battle of Hastings, Taillefer, the bard, inspired the Normans by chanting "The Song of Roland," and even in the nineteenth century, in the wave of nationalism that swept over Prussia in 1848, the Nibelungenlied, the old song of the Germanic Middle Ages, was an animating force.

But apart from its national appeal the Nibelungenlied has a beauty and intrinsic value which marks it for all time as great literature. "In its present form" writes the editor, Mr. Shumway, "it is a product of the age of chivalry, but it reaches back to the earliest epochs of Germanic antiquity and embraces not only the paganism of early chivalry, but also the traits of ancient Germanic folklore and probably of Teutonic mythology." It is indeed this peculiar mingling which constitutes one of its abiding charms. It is impossible to speak of its origin without relating to the great Norse version of the same legend, The Volungasaga. Another version which is most familiar to us in Wagner's wonderful tetralogy of the Ring operas is a welding together of the two versions.

Whether the story originated in Scandinavian or Germanic soil it is impossible to discover, but at least the Norse version represents a more primitive form of the story and an earlier stage of civilization. Sigurd, the Volung, is a rough, uncouth, albeit lovable figure, as compared to the courtly, splendid, chivalrous Siegfried of the German epic. It is interesting to notice how Wagner, who uses the German name, has made his Siegfried none the less resemble the Scandinavian hero far more closely, with his generous but childlike and wholly unawakened soul. In the Scandinavian, too, the incomparable Brunhild is a figure of beauty, tragic power, and pathos. In the German, on the other hand, the chief woman's role is played by Kriemhild. Here again Wagner wisely follows the more dramatic form of the Norse.

But the Nibelungenlied, though of later date and lacking in a certain tense power—the power of the bald rock—compensates by having a delicacy, a charm which is all its own—no bald rock but a mound overgrown with verdure. This poem based doubtless on earlier lays and ballads in its present form has been dated at some period between 1190 and 1204. It begins with a description of Kriemhild, which is significant, for she is to the Germans what Deirdre was to the Celts, Helen of Troy to the old classic world.

"Vell worth the loving was this

winsome maid. Bold knights strove for her, none bare her hate."

How this thought recalls the Greek suitors of Helen and their vow of eternal loyalty to her and to the man whom she chose—a loyalty of deed as well as word, as the Trojan War was to prove!

But if Kriemhild is the fairest maid, surely Siegfried is peerless among knights. "Mickle wonders might one tell of Siegfried in his prime, in his youthful days."

He has come from afar to woo Kriemhild whose marvelous beauty has become known the world over. He must serve his apprenticeship at the court of her brethren a full year before he is allowed even to see her. But her heart is prepared for him when the time comes, for she has been warned of him in dreams, in the guise of a falcon.

The meeting of Siegfried and Kriemhild upon Whituntide is an exquisite little idyll.

"Now came she forth, the lovely fair, as doth the red of dawn from the lowering clouds. As the radiant moon whose sheen is thrown so brightly on the clouds, doth stand before the stars, so stood she now before full many a stately dame."

And even more charming is the picture of Siegfried. "There stood the son of Siegmund, in such dainty grace, as he were limned on parchment by skilful master's art." Who, one wonders, was the poet who put the song into its final form? Was he perhaps artist or painter, or one who had done exquisite illuminated rubrics in some minster?

The scene at the court of the Nibelungs, the brothers of Kriemhild, is winsome and delightful. There is Gunther, for whom Siegfried wins Brunhild for bride, Gernot, and most lovely of all Giselher. One shadow is there only, that cast by the dark sinister form of Hagen, destined to be the traitor. But frequently through the gay pageantry and sunshine of this early part, there is a sense of impending events, of premonition. For the author is not impersonal, as is Homer in the Iliad; again and again he gives a prophetic utterance of what shall befall.

With the winning of Brunhild and the bringing of her to the court of the Nibelungs, the shadows darken. Kriemhild is no longer the milk and rose snow maiden, delicately demure and reserved, but a very human woman, with a bitter tongue. In this way the reader is a little prepared for the change in the second part. In childhood, but quite human fashion, the two queens boast of their respective lords and grow "wonderly wroth of mood." Finally in true feminine fashion they determine in the presence to the church to outdo one another in splendid apparel.

"Kriemhild was so rich in goods that what the wives of thirty kings could not purvey that Kriemhild did. An one would wish to, yet he could not aver that men had ever seen such costly dresses as at this time her fair-fashioned maidens wore."

And then the poet adds, naively and quite unnecessarily, "Kriemhild had not done it save to anger Brunhild." And apparently she succeeded, for—

"Whatso men did or sang to God's service there, the time seemed far too long for Brunhild, for she was sad of heart and mood." The people are amazed and appalled; here again comes the prophetic note.

The second part is different in tone and temper. Undoubtedly it was a late accretion. Here many years after we see Kriemhild wedded to Etzel (apparently a form of the word Attila, chief of the Huns). The figure of Dietrich, too (Theodoric of Ravenna), is attracted to the saga. It is interesting to observe the way in which legend and history became inextricably interwoven. The Kriemhild of the second part seems strangely altered, from the lovely maiden, to the ruthless, disillusioned woman. The whole of the last part revolves about the dark figure of Hagen, as in the first part it did about the radiant one of Siegfried.

But the first part is a complete poem in itself. The characters live for all time, lovely Kriemhild, fresh as the dawn, young Siegfried resplendent, glowing as the sun. It is indeed not hard to imagine how the Siegfried legend might be regarded as a myth of the dawning day, the power of the sun struggling against dragon and dwarf, personified forces of darkness. And yet on a female convinced that it is after all a human story of joy and sorrow—no mere allegory, but an epic of youth springing from a young and strong nation.

C. F. B.

## June-Snow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hills and fields are white with snow, Softest, purest June-snow. Daisies in profusion grow, Calm and starlike June-snow.

Horse-chestnuts in stately row Overcrown with June-snow. All their flower-candles show, Upright, flaming June-snow.

And the air is pungent sweet, Hawthorn-bloom like June-snow. White cascades of lilacs greet, The air with fragrant June-snow.

Spraying every stone and nook, Just like whirling June-snow. Foaming white the laughing brook Toes wide its June-snow.

On the azure, shining sky, White as driven June-snow. Fluffy-woolen cloud-lambs go, The world is full of June-snow.

Kathrine Agaard.



A Fresco in the Medici Palace, Florence. By Gozzoli

## June Daybreak on the Plains

June morning on the plains. It is shortly before two o'clock and the room is dark. The ticking of the tall clock in an adjoining room accentuates the quiet. There comes a far, faint, poignant cry floating in from the vast silence without. Again and again that note of soft resonance, the cry of the kildere. It is repeated at frequent intervals till directly overhead, then fades into distance.

Slowly the square of the window grows luminous. A pyramid of delicate radiance is building among the stars in the east. The grove upon our treeline a quarter of a mile to the north is a sprawling mass of blackness. Nearer at hand upon the slopes of a hill several cows can be seen, and their long rhythms of breathing heard. A robin caroles. A distant prairie chicken begins booming.

Then while I stood debating on taking a walk, I heard a note of liquid sweetness coming from the grove. It was delicate but sonorous, like a fairy horn.

Presently from the air above the house came the quick, twanging sound of a night hawk's wings. Again that golden strain intoned from the grove. It was as if a voice were calling, "Morning breaks." That was repeated several times, culminating in an invitation: "Morning breaks; the world awakes—sweet, sweet, sweet."

When I reached the outer precincts of his sanctuary, the wood thrush (for it was he) was silent, and no where to be seen. I watched fully fifteen minutes, but did not see him though other birds in the grove were singing jubilantly. But after I had gone three or four hundred yards beyond, his notes were chiming across the slopes like the bells of a fairy carillon.

The light was now fast revealing the webs of dew, and night-spun fabrics of the spiders. Several kingbirds became petulant as I passed a solitary ash tree. I heard the iterated "if-it-if" of Golden Wings and his sonorous Wake-up, as I passed a clump of cottonwoods. I heard a goldfinch's cheep—that delicious upward curve of tone uttered by the bird while on the wing.

Just as a group of cirrus fibres in the northeast were beginning to show faint flushings of pink I reached the crest of a long coteau overlooking the valley.

I turned to the east. The flock of cirrus clouds had become a fabric of corded scarlet, and lay spread like star-twined drapery, at the very gates of dawn. The stillness was unbroken save for the joy-mad birds. A moment later the steeds of Phoebus—ambrosia-fed, wild-delighted—trampled the scarlet to amber-gold, and the rim of the rising sun shot a blade of quivering glory over the misted summits and dew-drenched uplands.

It was difficult to classify the notes in the woven web of music hanging forth from the ecstatic throats of the feathered orchestra. Rich calls and cries, wild silvery strains and carolings, soft flutings, dulcet dronings, ethereal melodies; drummings, boomings, and cymbal-clashings. Now and then, as the tides of music receded, I could hear ringings from a thicket to the south, the exquisite bell-tones of a thrush. A surge of happiness came over me as I listened until I too was tempted to shout at the sight of the rising sun.

Now, looking back From this low hill I have compassed, I see only a long dusty highway, Weary-long, endlessly passing Sparse copes, bleak villages, Stony and flower-cropped pastures— Can that be the way I came!

But ahead The path is of sifted gold straight up to the sunset; Strange trees hang their shining fruits over the roadway; I hear water running, muffled by grass. On a hill—not much farther— A city with flowering roof-tops Floats, dazzling in sun-mists.

Oh, beauty still goes ahead! Clara Platt Meadowcroft.

## Butterfly Weed

Here and there by country ways Sudden you shall see it blaze; Seedlings springing year by year, Immemorial dreams are here!

Slanting down a summer sky Sailed an orange butterfly; Poised upon the tawny flower For a moment or an hour.

In his golden net the Sun Shared it—Flower and Flight were one.

Beauty! Wings of swift desire Purged of dross—gold in the fire.

—Florence Randall Livesay, in "Shepherd's Purse."

## Buying a Rug

April has filled the streets of Sofia with white blossoms. A silvery tissue flecked with young green, dazzling in the sunshine as Byzantine brocade, flutters in every gust of the mountain breeze; and Dado Danili, in rivalry, has put up a rope between two trees on the Boulevard and hung his carpets out for sale. As rugs are displayed here in the streets to attract the passing customer, prudent buyers walk round from the old Mosque to the new market to see what there is and to compare colors and weavings before settling down to talk about prices, so we have already cast an eye over Dado Danili's wares before coming back to bargain. With a twinkle in his eye he expresses his satisfaction.

"I am glad you have returned. After all! It was hard to see you walk away; but explain to Madame, please. I was engaged with a customer and could not leave. I have such stock as it will be sweet to you to see! Oh, if only I could speak your language! But come. Yes, that rug you saw hanging from the balcony in Ullitza Maria Luisa is also mine, and you shall see it; but first come to my warehouse in Lomaka."

"How shall thou leave thy carpets here?"

"The grandmother will look after them."

"Is she thy wife?"

"No, and no kin of mine, but she also has her wares to sell."

Grandmother, who sells shoeleaves, seems quite ready to protect a pile of carpets in a crowded street; so we follow our guide.

Dado Danili steps out briskly enough. Neatly attired as he is, in brown homespun with a high black sheepskin cap and a broad red sash, the thought that he resembles a stage bandit has never crossed his mind; and if he has any doubt about the first impression made on a stranger by his warehouse it is the least of his cares.

Scarlet with yellow and black and green; scarlet and blue and lilac; orange, petunia, and white, they are passed in review. "See, Gospoisha, it is all wool! Look at the fringes; no cotton there! Strong and good. Ale! Ale! Not suitable?" For sulphur yellow with emerald green and black would outface our English chintzes. "A-ah! I understand. Not suitable for the lady's purpose; for my rugs are fit for the best. Look at the wool. Feel it, how greasy it is, and smooth—not rough and full of ends."

Suddenly the door is flung open, and in walk three men in tall black sheepskin caps and heavy sheepskin coats; yet another is muffled in shaggy gray goatskins, plainly the driver of the Iskrets autobus, and this must be the house of call for passengers; for, without a word, they dump down by the bed a sack of seed corn, a two-gallon wicked jar, a bag with some young pigs in it who squeal a little, and a tin box full of omnibus tickets.

The four go out; the little pigs, accepting their discomforts, make no further comment on them, and the two men, warning to their work, get out a much bigger carpet.

Seas of carnation flow over all the space available and some that is not, islands of soft and vivid color are scattered over the seas. When Madame on his voyage came to the Island of Flowers, with the "million of roses that sprang without leaf or thorn from the bush," he never, I am persuaded,

—Percy Mackaye, in "The Skippers of Nancy Gloucester."

## Reliance on God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE recent report of the Committee of the Established Church of England, appointed to examine into the question of spiritual healing, contains food for the thoughtful everywhere. While the report recognizes that the healing of disease is a necessary part of Christian ministry, it does not wholeheartedly recommend the adoption of spiritual healing as a definite policy of the church. The report falls, in fact, to recognize God as the all-powerful and ever available healer of disease, holding rather to the necessity of utilizing in connection with spiritual ministry the services of the physician and surgeon as requisite in the alleviation of suffering and the healing of disease.

The makers of this report failed, apparently, to realize for themselves and to recommend to others that perfect reliance upon divine power which Christ Jesus taught and practiced, and which, likewise, is being taught and practiced today as it was by the Prophet of Galilee and his disciples and followers during the early years of the Christian era. Christian Science is now repeating the same declarations of Truth which characterized the teachings of Christ Jesus, and, moreover, is proving their practicability through the repetition of the same works. Christian Science is also demonstrating that progress is made in attaining spiritual blessedness, not by halfway dependence upon God, but through trusting Him completely, without reservation or restraint; but trust must be free from all doubt both as to the ever-presence of divine power and as to its availability for all who seek Him "in spirit and in truth."

Of the necessity of trusting God completely, Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 167): "It is not wise to take a halting and half-way position or to expect to work equally with Spirit and matter. Truth and error." And after affirming emphatically that divine Mind alone exercises scientific control of the body, she declares that "timid conservatism is absolutely inadmissible. Only through radical reliance on Truth can scientific healing power be realized."

Christian Scientists have so frequently proved the truth of Mrs. Eddy's teachings in this particular that there remains no possibility of doubt as to the availability of divine power in meeting the needs of mankind in whatsoever direction they may lie. So complete is the proof that to those who are familiar with the fact it comes with a degree of wonderment that there should be any longer doubt on the part of Christian clergy as to the import of the Master's teachings, or of the necessity to obey him fully, in order to merit the name of disciple. Hear his specific

saw such islets as these, where the faint wan green of April is blended with mauve, nor such orange and dull blue and lavender, such purple and rose; nor the peach-blossom and violet, the lemon and pomegranate flower of the circlets strewn over that gorgeous food. For a moment the thought of a dim, decorous room in London altered beyond all knowledge dazzles the vision. Why not? Only a little courage, just a little more than you have got, and Joy shall enter through the doors of Every-day. Quick, before the courage goes!

"What is the size, O Dado Danili?" "Too big—mongo shiro!" It cannot be. There shall be no transfiguration of a sober room; no shock to the dim proprieties of Holland Park. But there remain the smaller rugs, the lesser gayeties. The friendly men out of the bar lay them over the beds. We behold flame color and turquoise and tawny orange, and on the dark border the quaint conventional pattern that Bulgarian weavers call "the squirrels," the curving lines being meant to represent squirrels with their tails over their backs.

Rather to my surprise, the bargaining is brief. A rough guess at the weight of the wool, the cost of weaving, and Dado Danili's price seems fair enough.

"You will take it? May you live long to use it and bequeath it to your grandchildren's children!" We shake hands warmly.—E. M. G., in The Manchester Guardian.

## Andy Haraden

"Andy Haraden! Andy Haraden! What are you doing over in Annisquam?"

Over in Annisquam, Among the bluebirds And the budding barberries, April whistled it down on the dunes To the hammering, hammering, Hammering Of echoing mallets.

Scrunch and squealing and slither Of adze, rip-saw, jack-plane, broad-ax, batchet.

That rang ever braker In lulls of the low tide morning. And wind of the salt-keen morning. Tart-sweet was the smell Of cedary shavings And the sawdust Where Andy Haraden,

Andy, the boy-captain of carpenters, Stooped with his jack-plane Seeking the tawny flanks of The Squirrel.

His little sloop, the trim-masted Unlaunched darling of Annisquam. Blithe in the salt-keen morning He whistled and laughed, Laughed and whistled.

As the winds on the dunes Asked and answered, asked and answered:

"Andy Haraden! Andy Haraden! What are you doing over in Annisquam?" "Taming a Squirrel to catch me some fishes!"

—Percy Mackaye, in "The Skippers of Nancy Gloucester."

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1924

## EDITORIALS

It WILL be charged, of course, that President Coolidge's demand for still greater economies in the administration of governmental affairs is but an incident of the political campaign upon which he and his party have entered. But a fair appraisal of that demand will convince all but prejudiced critics of the President's absolute sincerity. He was not talking to the galleries, but to those who are charged with the duty of carrying out a program which he outlined long before it was assured that he would be nominated to succeed himself as the Nation's Chief Executive. He is simply adhering, with characteristic Coolidge determination, to a course which he had decided to follow.

There is ample reason why the President should feel encouraged to work for further reductions in the budget. It is shown that through the operation of that system the Government entered the fiscal year 1922 with a surplus of \$314,000,000, 1923 with a surplus of \$310,000,000, and a surplus of approximately \$500,000,000 at the beginning of July. It is now proposed that a further cut in governmental expenditures of approximately \$83,000,000 be made in the forthcoming budget, in an effort to establish a surplus at the close of the present year of \$108,000,000, instead of the \$25,000,000 estimated. It is explained that under the operation of the bonus law and the law reducing federal income taxes, the surplus in sight on June 30, next, unless further reductions are made in expenditures, will be in the neighborhood of the \$25,000,000 figure.

It has been made plain that in public affairs, as in private, money that is spent cannot be saved. One cannot eat his cake and keep it too. Those who have acted as paymasters for the public have, in the past, seemed to lose sight of the important fact that they are supposed to act in the dual capacity of guardians and conservators as well as dispensers of the revenues. Those who have contributed to such funds have been liberal and generous, almost to a fault. Ambitious officeholders have paid their political debts out of the pockets of the people. Billions of dollars have been spent in so-called public improvements which have been of no benefit to anyone except those who profited, temporarily, by governmental extravagance.

But there are encouraging indications that the days of pork-barrel legislation have passed forever. Brown's Corners probably will be compelled to wait long for its promised post office building. The dredging of the dry runs, upon which thousands of dollars were to be expended, will be delayed indefinitely. President Coolidge realizes that these abuses have continued too long already. In the course of his address which, incidentally, was delivered while the Democratic convention was in session in New York, he made this significant observation:

Realizing that the power to tax is the power to destroy, and that the power to take a certain amount of property or of income is only another way of saying that for a certain proportion of his time a citizen must work for his Government, the authority to impose a tax on the people has been most carefully guarded.

While it is probable that not all the leaks could have been stopped earlier in the period of readjustment following the prodigious expenditure of public money as a result of the participation of the United States in the war, it is encouraging that those in authority realize that the opportunity now exists for the enforcement of a strict retrenchment policy. It is shown, incidentally, that during the last three years the public debt has been reduced by \$2,722,000,000, making possible a saving of \$220,000,000 in interest annually. It is explained that without the aid of the surplus, for which the budget system is largely responsible, the public debt would have been larger by \$1,100,000,000 than it now is, and that the interest charges would have been \$45,000,000 larger for the year than they now are. John Sherman once said, paraphrasing an earlier declaration made by Judge Salmon P. Chase, that "the way to resume specie payments is to resume." President Coolidge, perhaps no less picturesquely, says that the way to economize is to economize. He is quoted as having declared, "I am for economy. After that I am for more economy."

SINCERITY marks the welcome which Boston and its people, its neighbors, and everyone concerned, extends to the delegates and visitors who are pouring in from all parts of the United States to attend the annual gathering of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The sincerity of this welcome will be proved to the visitors while they are in the city.

Boston has not commercialized the convention industry. Its people have nothing that they feel compelled to sell to the strangers within their gates. Yet the cordial invitation to come is never withdrawn. From year end to year end the welcome sign is always displayed. Today, and for a week or more, that welcome sign, the Elks may rest assured, is meant for them.

Official figures show the total membership of the order in the United States to be 875,000. As one watches the grand parade of visitors and hosts soon after the opening of the convention, it probably will be imagined that the figure is too low. Preparations have been made to entertain upward of 500,000 delegates and others during the sessions in Boston. Such a throng would tax the hospitality of any large city, and it may be that some of the Elks who are a little late in arriving will have little choice left as to accommodations. But the nights are short on such occasions, and by daylight any little inconveniences of such a nature are forgotten.

Boston hopes, by such courtesies as it may be able to show to its visitors, to express in some measure its appre-

ciation of the unassuming generosity of the order they represent. During each of the last two years, according to authentic records, the Elks have given more than \$2,000,000 in the form of charity. They have extended timely and constructive assistance to many in distress, seldom inquiring whether those receiving aid had any fraternal claim upon them. The desire of the people of Boston is that every wearer of a B. P. O. E. badge may feel that he is the possessor of a certificate of practically unlimited credit which will pass current anywhere in the city during the sojourn of the visitors, and no questions asked.

THE events of the past six months in India prove abundantly that there is no better remedy for political discontent than responsibility. At the beginning of the year observers were profoundly disgusted about conditions in India. The Swarajists, who had stood for election on a program of complete non-cooperation with the Government, had just won a success which gave them a majority in two of the provincial legislatures, and with the independents a majority in the All-India Assembly also. They entered the Councils with the avowed program of wrecking them from within unless their demands for complete home rule were immediately conceded.

Finding that the Government was not willing to yield to their demands, the Swarajists put their program of obstruction into effect. They rejected the All-India budget and threw out practically all governmental legislation in the central provinces and Bengal. But it was found that under the Constitution it was possible to carry on the essential work of government, and that the services which principally suffered were the "nation-building" services such as education, which were under the direct control of Indian ministers, and on the efficiency of which Indian progress to self-government ultimately depends. Thus two effects of Swarajist action were to deprive the provinces of certain much-needed subsidies from the central Government, and to deprive Calcutta, whose Mayor is now C. R. Das, the Bengal Swarajist leader, himself, of the provincial governments' share of the money for a new drainage scheme.

The contemplation of the results of their policy, with the practical demonstration that responsibility for administration is a very different thing from passing resolutions, has already had an immense effect on the attitude of the Swarajist leaders. The solid Non-Cooperation bloc is now beginning to disintegrate. There is a strong tendency among the Swarajist members to co-operate at any rate in the less controversial aspects of legislative work. And the Non-Cooperation Party is now definitely split between the followers of Mahatma Gandhi, who still stands for his whole somewhat mystical program of non-cooperation with Western civilization in any shape or form, and the followers of Mr. Motilal Nehru, Mr. Das, and others who are for following the tactics which have led successfully to self-government in other parts of the world.

Experience is now gradually bringing the new leaders of political India up against the real problems which confront them. Since the famous pronouncement of 1917 there is no longer any dispute that the goal of Indian development is complete self-government within the British Commonwealth of Nations. But there is an immense gulf between accepting self-government as the goal and bringing it into practical effect. India is not a single nation. It is a collection of nations with a total population of 330,000,000, or three-quarters that of Europe. Two-thirds of it is under the British constitutional system known as the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, one-third of it is governed autocratically by some 700 native princes. One-quarter of it is vehemently Muhammadan, three-quarters as strongly Hindu. There are twenty-one main languages and an extraordinary variety of human and racial types.

As the Indian leaders come nearer to political responsibility they are recognizing more clearly the tremendous difficulties which have to be overcome before that Indian Home Rule for which they long can become a practical reality. Only a few days ago an extremely influential Indian committee, in urging the immediate introduction of full parliamentary responsibility, proposed that foreign affairs, the defense of India, and dealings with the native rulers should be left in British hands. In every corner of India, too, committees are trying to find some way of solving the problem of representation between Muhammadan and Hindu. The Muhammadans will not accept permanent inferiority to the Hindus, who outnumber them by three to one; the Hindus will not concede equality. Other difficulties relate to the raising and officering of a purely native Indian army, to the position of the depressed castes and to maintaining order among some very turbulent and uncivilized peoples. The road leading to Indian Home Rule is clearly long and difficult. But a good beginning has been made. Responsibility is forcing all parties to move away from theory and to face the actual difficulties which have to be overcome if their expectations are to be realized.

AN INTERESTING contribution to the literature dealing with immigration problems in the United States has been made by Representative Johnson of the State of Washington, and published in the post-session issue of the Congressional Record. Mr. Johnson, casting a prophetic and appraising eye to the future, estimates that, even with little or no immigration, the population of the country fifty years hence will be approximately 200,000,000. This growth, from a present estimated total of 113,000,000, based on calculations apparently justified by the last general census, will, Mr. Johnson believes, mark almost the economic saturation point. The forecast is made, ostensibly, in justification of

## Politics in India

## Democracy in the Public Schools

the stricter quota regulations contained in the immigration bill recently passed by Congress under Mr. Johnson's sponsorship. His aim is to show, even to the satisfaction of those who may be inclined to condemn the further limiting of these quotas, that it will never again be possible for the United States to permit unrestricted immigration. "Misunderstandings seem to have been caused by the adoption of this new policy."

It is interesting to take account of the fact that even strict quotas, fixed and carefully enforced, permit a large annual influx. For instance, in the ten months between July 1, 1923, and April 30, 1924, immigrants to the number of 774,717 were admitted to American ports. Of this total, 356,714 were quota immigrants, and 418,003 were indicated as belonging to exempted classes and not, therefore, chargeable to the quotas. Somewhat more than 171,000 were admitted from Canadian borderland ports, and a few in excess of 91,000 from Mexico. The estimate shows that, whereas approximately 358,000 quota immigrants were admitted annually under the law which expired by limitation on June 30, the number of such entries under the new law will not exceed 167,000. To this there must be added, Mr. Johnson figures, about 200,000 who will be admitted, under the terms of the law, as non-quota immigrants. Thus it appears that the grand total is to be greatly reduced. Accepting the estimate made of 200,000,000 as the population of the country in 1974, even with little or no immigration, it would appear that the tendency must be toward even stricter quota limitations than now exist.

IN WASHINGTON there is being held the sixty-second convention of the National Education Association. At no previous meeting of that organization of teachers has there been evidenced so absorbing an interest in what may be termed democracy in the public schools. Thought has been centered on the subject by the efforts which have been and are being made to establish a federal department of education, with a representative in the President's Cabinet. This movement, in its turn, had its inception in the realization that there was a partial failure on the part of the schools to perform their functions. This failure was not so much along the line of teaching and training the youth in the rudiments of an education, as in a failure to realize the opportunities presented for broadly educating American citizens.

It was found by those who took pains to investigate that much of the trouble was due to the selfishness, ignorance, or bigotry of those comprising city and district school boards. Petty politics, the bias of those who defend some creed, or the sheer dishonesty of bribe-takers and bribe-givers, tended to the employment of inefficient or propagandist instructors, and hence to the partial or complete failure of the purpose for which the schools were established and for which they are maintained. It is logical that relief from these undesirable conditions should be sought in some form of standardization or federalization of the schools. Those who have surveyed the situation thoughtfully and without prejudice are convinced that not until some such method is adopted can the school system be purged of its contaminating influences.

In an address delivered on the opening day of the session, Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, told 20,000 teachers who had assembled on the east steps of the national Capitol that "the public school must teach that democracy cannot be served through any instrumentality or agency that seeks to array class against class, group against group, creed against creed, race against race." This democracy, he explained, does not imply uniformity of thinking or action, but unity of fundamentals. Those fundamentals have been clearly and unequivocally enunciated. No unprejudiced teacher, no unbiased school director, has any doubt as to what they are.

This process of standardization is not a difficult one. The method which has been approved by the National Education Association is the logical and practical one. Those who are urging it realize the necessity of seeing to it that the schools produce, as they were established to produce, "an American citizenship right in thought and action."

## Editorial Notes

THE rules which should be observed in connection with the display of the flag of the United States need to be constantly kept in thought by those whose duty or pleasure it is to use it in decorative schemes. Hence when any holiday approaches it is well to recall what should and what should not be done. For instance: it should not be used as drapery (for this purpose bunting of blue, white and red, blue uppermost, should be employed); when displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the observer's left; no lettering or advertising should be fastened on the flag and no object or emblem of any kind should be placed on or above it. These are elementary regulations, but unfortunately, even in public places, they are more often honored in their breach than their observance.

SOMEWHAT reminiscent of Lincoln's famous Gettysburg address, but without a doubt, simply because the occasion was in a large measure similar, was the tribute rendered at the unveiling of the mountain war memorial in the heart of the British Lakeland the other day. This is how it ran, in part:

Upon this mountain summit we are met today to dedicate this space of hills to freedom. Upon this rock are set the names of men—our brothers and our comrades upon these cliffs—who held, with us, that there is no freedom of the soil where the spirit of man is in bondage; and who surrendered their part in the fellowship of hill and wind and sunshine, that the freedom of this land, the freedom of our spirit, should endure.

## Britain and Her Cricket

VISITORS to the Wembley Exhibition, who wish at the same time to delve a little deeper into the ways and customs of inhabitants of the British Isles, will no doubt avail themselves of the opportunity to join a crowd on some historical field of county cricket. A well-rounded impression of the Englishman at home surely implies a glimpse of the national game, played on home turf—if possible at "Lord's," the focal point of all English cricket, set in the heart of London: a ground that (pace Mr. Lord, its original owner) carries in its very name a characteristic fragrance of old-country aristocracy and antiquity.

Impressions of Lord's will vary. Conditions—sporting and meteorological—may make or mar. There may be the festive air of the garden-party, or the bleak monotony of an overclouded grouse-moor. But, conditions apart, perhaps the main impression will be one of sincere admiration for the courage of some 10,000 British subjects, who can sit on hard benches for six hours at a stretch, and for three days in succession, gravely contemplating a performance most extraordinarily spun out, with intervals, stoppages for refreshments, and delays of every description; a game that, at the best of times, has comparatively little movement or excitement, and frequently, for reasons of time, weather, or failing light, never reaches any decision whatever. Basking in the hospitality of a none too generous sun, or huddled in mufflers and wraps, these heroes look on, hour after hour, placid and pleased. And next day they are there again.

The ground, in fair weather, is prepossessing and restful to the eye—a wide stretch of beautiful, close-cropped green-sward, splashed with the well-laundersed white flannels of some dozen and a half statuesque players, set at varying distances around the central wicket. There is, too, an engaging order and symmetry about the intermittent movements of these players. And altogether the scene presents an appropriately artistic setting for gladiatorial feats. Yet, from the stranger's point of view, it is precisely the feats that are missing. For there is none of the rapid movement that one naturally associates with athletic contest; the whirl of football, or the helter-skelter of the diamond.

Wherein, then, lies the hidden charm that holds these spectators in perpetual contentment, that, in the Nation at large, links in one motley brotherhood of interest all sorts and conditions, from the schoolboy to the bearded veteran, from the pearl-buttoned cosier of Bethnal Green to the Tire Barnacles of Grosvenor Square?

The secret lies embedded in history. Cricket has a history, long and honorable, dating back to when medieval apprentices played "handyn and handout" by the wall of their master's shop. A peep in the picture gallery at Lord's will reveal the game in its earlier garb; tall hats, swallowtails and top-boots, and umpires in knee-breeches and silk stockings.

Like the British Constitution, the British Empire, and much else that is British, it has grown slowly and in haphazard fashion. There are rules, and a parliament—the Marylebone Cricket Club—to change them, or perhaps more frequently, to prevent their being changed. But the game, in true British style, is governed less by rule than by custom.

Here, for example, you see a bowler pitching the ball with a peculiar straight-arm, over-the-shoulder sweep. It is not by rule that he thus bowls. A few years ago, many bowlers were pitching with bent arm, in baseball fashion, and a tempest of heated argument spent itself over the respective methods. No one seemed to know which was right. The M. C. C. deliberated and did nothing. Umpires in the various games allowed both ways. The controversy raged, extending over to Australia. At last, in an Anglo-Australian match, when Jones, the Australian fast bowler, pitched baseball-wise, Umpire Phillips suddenly thundered: "No ball!" The echo of that call rumbled round the provinces and over to the Antipodes. It announced a new epoch in cricket. Phillips had banned the bent-arm fling forever.

In such casual ways has cricket maintained a certain growth, the outcome usually of long controversy between the progressive exuberance of youth and the conservative wisdom of the patriarchs. Today the storm rages over that most unwieldy implement, the bat. Tradition—in this case that picturesque authority from India, the famous Jam of Nawanagar—had prescribed with geometrical precision the batsman's proper posture in every emergency. Unhappily, there came one day, from South Africa, a team with a new-fangled type of bowling—a slow, but tricky affair, dubbed with fitting scorn, "The googly." This innovation so confused the Jam Sahib's disciples, that, to the horror of the patriarchs, they broke away from tradition with a new anti-googly posture, enjoying the portentous title of "The two-eyed stance." But then, to make confusion worse confounded, came the redoubtable Australian team of some two seasons ago, with no googlies in its equipment, but good, straight, swift, devastating balls, and down fell the two-eyed stance, and with it six centuries of accumulated cricket dignity; for never in history had the best English teams been so soundly beaten. So the controversy rages, and no doubt will continue to rage, around the googly, the Jam Sahib and the two-eyed stance.

But, to return to Lord's: how are the visitors to explain to themselves the serene patience of this remarkable crowd? For surely nowhere else could they count so many rows of faces expressive of the same serenity and contentment! Whether it be with the lords and honorables and the gentry ranged beneath the portico of the pavilion, the pastors, professors, lawyers and well-to-do of the select enclosure behind the wicket, or the proletariat on the benches of the amphitheater, the expression is the same—not strenuously alert, nor yet dull, but placid and mildly absorbed. "Is cricket a game or an atmosphere?" they may well ask.

In truth, the Englishman is steeped in his cricket for untold generations. As he enters the ground, the fast-moving age around him is forgotten. He settles delightedly back into the old times. The game may be slow, he takes it as it comes, and he is happy. Better a slow game, he thinks, than improvements, new rules, projects for speeding up, that may destroy the atmosphere. Foreigners may jeer at his sleepy game; men from the Dominions may cavil at undemocratic traditions that divide the teams into financial castes, the unpaid "gentlemen" and the mere "players" on salary—he pays no heed.

Blubians and patricians, they all came down by tradition, along with the game. They all love the same atmosphere and, in it, are all happy together. Innovations may come. Some think the inferior quality of the individual play today, as compared with the glorious days of twenty years ago, when the style was perfect, the bowling formidable, the "slogging" prodigious, may already denote a generally less studious attitude toward the game. But the foundations of cricket lie deep in the Englishman's heart. They will withstand the swirling waters of modernism for many a year to come.

H. J. S.